FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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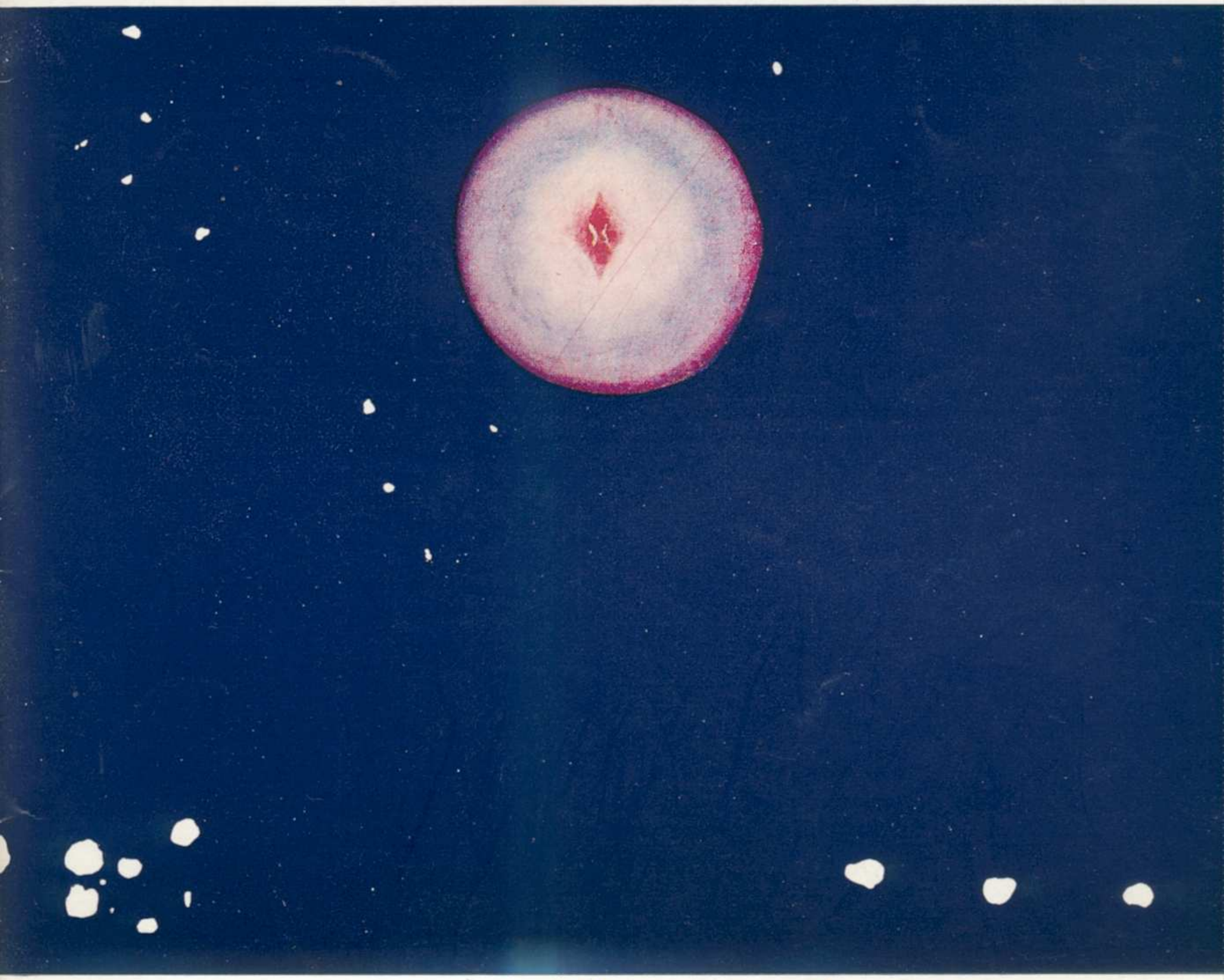

This is what the artist saw.
A camera "saw" differently.

WARMINSTER PHOTOGRAPHS

See page 4

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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An international journal devoted to the study of Unidentified Flying Objects

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1970
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WARMINSTER PHENOMENON

AN important prerequisite for any serious study of the UFO phenomenon is that the student should overlook nothing; that in addition to his essential attention to reports of aerial mysteries, to stories of landings and of alleged occupants of flying saucers, he should bear carefully in mind the claims of the "contactees". We have never made any bones about this, although we have stipulated that such claims should be considered only when shorn of the cultism that inevitably surrounds them.

When events around the Wiltshire town of Warminster began to break into the news in 1965, *Flying Saucer Review* became very interested. Accounts of poltergeist-type noises and of coincident, fleeting lights in the night, together with the remarkable report from the Reverend Phillips' family, duly appeared in our pages.[1] Thereafter, in no time at all, a photograph, of what was claimed to be a flying saucer seen over Warminster, was published in the *Daily Mirror*. When somebody described the object as a "Thing", the capital "T" caught the imagination of the public, and the newspapers of the world scrambled to outdo each other with reports from Warminster.

The sensational furore alarmed us, and, plagued by a succession of phoney-looking photographs of follow-up objects, it was decided to maintain a discreet silence in our pages.

From the midst of the red-hot clamour there arose the figure of Arthur Shuttlewood. This enthusiastic and persistent small-town journalist was destined, according to his published claims, to become Britain's most vociferous contactee.[2] Predictably a vigorous cult grew up and centred on Warminster's rolling downlands: in the words of one detractor, it was a "Cradle Cult". We continued with our policy of "wait and see".

Elsewhere in these pages, readers will find an account by Mr. Shuttlewood of a "sighting". They will also catch more than a hint of a typical contactee "message"; at the same time they will observe that non-cultist investigators also visit Cradle Hill.

At long last, a group of observers not connected with the "regulars" at Warminster, have obtained worthwhile, perhaps significant, pictures of something very unusual in the skies above the hills frequented by Britain's currently active contactee.

While the existence of these photographs underlies the fact that the Shuttlewood claims should not be cast aside, these words should not be construed as an exhortation that the "messages" he relays should be believed uncritically. Instead, his claims should be observed within the context of the overall UFO phenomenon.

Arthur Shuttlewood, a phenomenon within the Warminster Phenomenon, states that scores, even hundreds, of UFO manifestations have occurred around Warminster, and that he has had messages from the "operators". It should be remembered that Mr. Shuttlewood is but one among hundreds of contactees around the world—many of them going unpublicised and unknown —and we should never cease to ask ourselves what could be the reason for *that* phenomenon. (*For notes, see page 34.*)

A QUESTION OF INTEGRITY

Charles Harvard Gibbs-Smith

The entire integrity of the Condon Report was shattered long before it was even written, when in 1966 the Low memorandum was composed. Whatever intrinsic merits the completed report might possess were ineradicably tainted in advance by what was revealed in the Low document. I have waited long and in vain for this to be publicly stated; now I feel I must state it myself.*

FOR the purposes of this article, I am not concerned whether UFOs are vehicles from outer space, hamburgers tossed from balloons, or spots in front of the eyes of neurotic tabby cats. I am concerned with the status and standing of a scientific report, the Condon Report "of the Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects", completed in 1968 and released to the Press in January 1969.

On August 9, 1966, a confidential memorandum was written by a Mr. Robert J. Low to officials of the University of Colorado, concerning the proposed contract between this University and the U.S. Air Force, for the former to conduct research into UFOs, and be paid for this project out of public funds to the tune of some half a million dollars. The project was to be under the direction of Dr. Edward U. Condon, with Mr. Low (a member of the University staff) as the project co-ordinator and "key operations man". The memorandum in question was written *before* the contract was signed between the University and the Air Force.

The Low memorandum was entitled "Some Thoughts, on the UFO Project", and included the following passages (my italics):

> ". . . Our study would be conducted almost exclusively by non-believers who, though they couldn't possibly *prove* a negative result, could and probably would add an impressive body of evidence that there is no reality to the observations. *The trick would be, I think, to describe the project so that, to the public, it would appear a totally objective study but, to the scientific community, would present the image of a group of non-believers trying their best to be objective*, but having an almost zero expectation of finding a saucer. One way to do this would be to stress investigation, not of the physical phenomena, but rather of the people who do the observing—the psychology and sociology of persons and groups who report seeing UFOs. *If the emphasis were put here, rather than on examination of the old question of the physcial reality of the saucer, I think the scientific community would quickly get the message. . . .* I'm inclined to feel at this early stage that, if we set up the thing right and take pains to get the proper people involved and have success *in presenting the image we want to present to the scientific community, we could carry the job off to our benefit. . . .*"

This memorandum was accidentally discovered by a researcher late in 1967, and was revealed to the public in *Look* magazine in May of 1968.

Already, the project director, Dr. Condon, had indulged in statements and activities quite out of keeping with his official role as an impartial scientific investigator, let alone as a project head.

The publicising of the memorandum, and of Dr. Condon's activities, led to a bitter controversy, as a result of which Dr. Condon dismissed two of his colleagues on the committee.[1]

The Low memorandum can only be viewed as a deliberate act calculated to deceive; to deceive first the scientific community, and, through them, the public at large. I know of no modern parallel to such a cynical act of duplicity on the part of a university official dedicated, presumably, to the pursuit of truth. By the writing of such a document, the integrity of the entire project was shattered in advance. Mr. Low's words disclose that everything in the report—unbeknown to the reader, be he scientist or layman—would ultimately play its part in presenting the angled case whereby the "scientific community would quickly get the message." This, in plain language, means that a deliberate perversion of the truth was planned *before* the contract with the Air Force was signed; which, in turn, points to an *agreement* with someone, or some body, as to what that "message" should be. Thus the spirit of perversion must inevitably have pervaded the whole fabric of the report; conditioned what was included, and what was excluded; what was played up, and what was played down; what was said in a particular manner, and what was not said; what was implied, and what was not implied. In short, it was doomed to be a "tainted" report from the start. By writing this memorandum, Mr. Low has brought disgrace upon himself, and disgrace upon the whole project and all those associated with it, and not least upon the University of Colorado.

The Low memorandum also conveys an implied contempt for the subject of the UFOs which the University was being handsomely paid to investigate; and contempt is not compatible with scientific investigation. It is universally accepted in civilised society that integrity of outlook and behaviour is as sacred where a scientist is investigating the effect of lipstick on sex-appeal, as it is where a cure is being sought for cancer. No one but a scoundrel would think otherwise.

What underlines the dishonesty which surrounds the whole project is the fact that *at no time has the Low*

* Mr. Gibbs-Smith is one of the world's foremost aviation historians and has written many books for the London Science Museum. He holds the degree of M.A. from his family university of Harvard (U.S.A.). He is also an Honorary Companion of the Royal Aeronautical Society —EDITOR.

memorandum been repudiated, or even deplored by any of the parties to the deal; nor—to its shame—by the American Academy of Sciences. Neither the University of Colorado nor the Air Force has had a word of explanation to offer for behaviour which cuts at the very roots of scientific integrity.

It is all too clear that the American Academy of Sciences felt that this case was not worth making any fuss about; otherwise it would have gone into action; and this is one of the most deplorable aspects of the whole case. The Academy should, of course, have immediately disowned Dr. Condon if it was not proved to its satisfaction that he knew nothing of the memorandum until it was published; and it should have issued a statement roundly condemning him for continuing with the project after he *did* know about the business.

As for the University of Colorado, its duty was plain as a pikestaff; it should have expelled Mr. Low and everyone who was associated with his memorandum, and it should have immediately cancelled the project, and handed back the money to the Air Force. The fact that it did none of these things; and made no public statement of any kind repudiating the memorandum—and even allowed the project to continue as if nothing had happened—now marks it out as a discredited small-time college to which I hope no project of any seriousness will ever again be entrusted.

Let no one forget that we have not been discussing UFOs; we have been discussing scientific integrity. And I would remind the President of the University of Colorado—who contributed a pathetic and egregious little foreword to the Report—of how the word 'integrity' is defined by the best American dictionary. Integrity, says Webster, is "*such rectitude that one is incapable of being false to a trust, a responsibility, a pledge.*"

C.H.G-S.
London.
May 1970.

NOTE

[1]One of the colleague dismissed by Dr. Condon was Dr. David Saunders who, in fact, was the "researcher" who discovered the existence of Mr. Low's memorandum.—EDITOR.

IS FLYING SAUCER REVIEW GOING MONTHLY..?

In effect YES..!

From September, 1970, we will publish both the regular bi-monthly FSR, and, on alternate months, between regular issues, a new journal devoted solely to presenting reports and investigations. The new publication will be known as

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW CASE HISTORIES SUPPLEMENT

and it is scheduled to appear six times a year, commencing with the issue for October, 1970.

The quality of printing of the new journal will be the same, and the layout similar to that of the regular FSR, so that it will be possible to bind the new journal together with the old.

The price of CASE HISTORIES SUPPLEMENT will be 4s. 0d. a copy, post paid.

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This brave new venture will depend for success on the ready support of our readers. So it is up to you—all of you who want a monthly FSR—to play your part in establishing what could well be the nucleus of an FSR/reader/investigator network.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

New increases in printing costs—with more envisaged by the end of the year—plus rises in the cost of stationery, and the threat of imminent and savage increases in postage, have forced upon us the necessity of revising the price of our regular bi-monthly FSR. It has been something of an achievement to have held steady our price of a single copy for more than four years, but inflationary pressures are such that as from September/October 1970 we will have to charge **6s. 0d.** a copy.

From September 1970, therefore, the annual subscription to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW will be **£1 16s. 0d. (£1.80)** per annum. The overseas rate will be **£1 18s. 0d. (£1.90),** or $5.00—bank exchange commission on dollar cheques is catered for in this latter amount—which includes postage by surface mail.

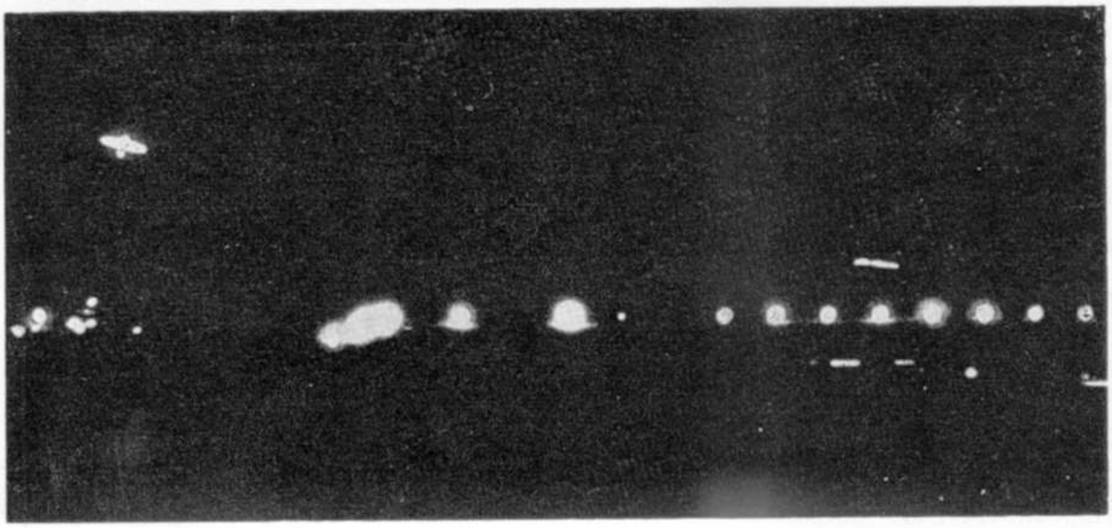
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM CRADLE HILL

John C. Ben

AT 11.00 p.m. on the evening of March 28, 1970, approximately 30 people, including the following witnesses,* were gathered on Cradle Hill, Warminster:

John and Christine Ben, West Kingsdown, Sevenoaks, Kent

Stephen Hall, Crayford, Kent



Photograph 1: the object, high to the left. Note, to the right, the lights of a car moving on the hill beyond the street lights

Roger and Peter Keene, Welling, Kent

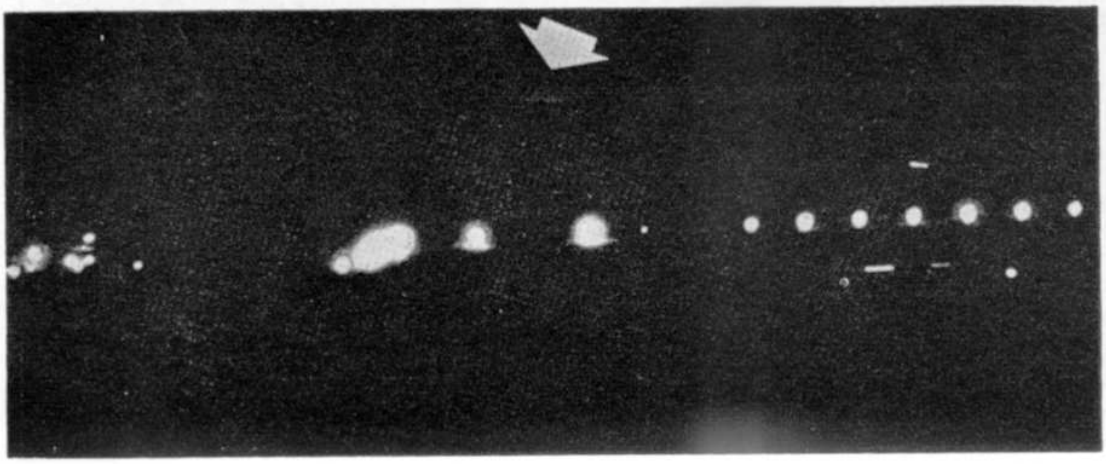
Mr. N. Foxwell

Terence R. Collins, London, SW2

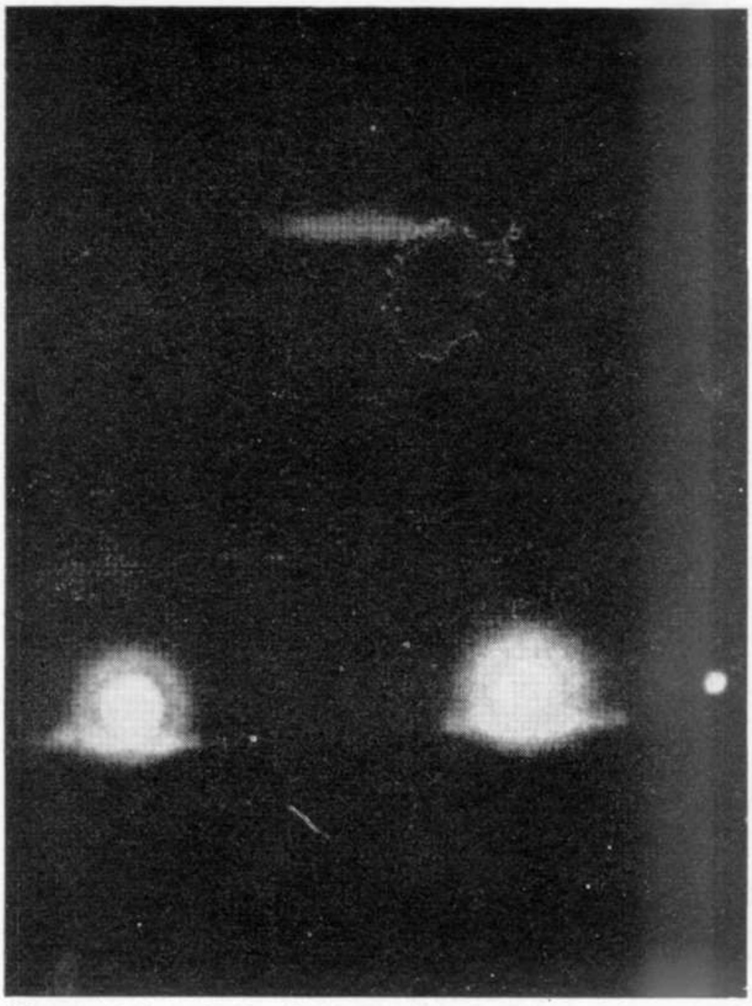
Colin Farrow, Crayford, Kent

The sky was very cloudy and there had been a little light rain earlier in the evening. At 11.02 p.m. an object was seen at an elevation of approximately 20° in the eastern sky. The object appeared very suddenly as if it came through the clouds, and appeared to the eye as a very bright ovoid light—purple in colour with a periphery of white. Two members of my group who observed the object through binoculars both remarked they could see a crimson light in the centre; this was also attested to by witnesses with good vision. A local witness whose first name was Molly (she seemed to be a member of Arthur Shuttlewood's group) said it was in the direction of Starr (Middle) Hill.

The object remained stationary for approximately 30 seconds, during which time Mr. Foxwell was able to take the first of his photographs. The object then moved slowly to the right—towards the town—and lost a little altitude in the process. At one stage in the movement it dimmed considerably as though obscured by low cloud. The object continued moving for approximately 20-30 seconds, and then stopped again. The light then increased considerably in intensity, though we could not be sure if the object was moving directly towards the observation point, or if it remained stationary. At this point the alarm of a detector sounded and a witness ran to switch it off. After 10-20 seconds the light dimmed and went out as though concealed by cloud. However, we were all certain that the object had not moved once more. The sighting had lasted for approximately 1 to 1½



Photograph 2: the object has moved to the right, and its luminosity appears to have diminished. Note the new position of the car lights



Above: Enlarged detail from photograph 2. Below: the scene by day

minutes. Within a few minutes of the object's disappearence rain fell very heavily and continued to do so for about 30 minutes.

After the sighting I spoke to Mr. Foxwell and arranged for him to give me his film before he left Cradle Hill. I also spoke to the man with the detector who told me it was not his but only on loan from a friend; thus he did not know how it worked beyond the fact that a compass needle was used to complete the circuit. At this point the rain began and he told me he lived in Bexhill-on-Sea, and that he would give me his address when the rain stopped. Unfortunately he must have left before the rain stopped, so I cannot give his address. I must also add that a number of witnesses left the area very soon after the object was sighted.

While we sat in the car we discussed the sighting and most people agreed that the crimson object had been star-shaped, though my eyesight was not good enough to penetrate the purple glare.

The next day we went to Starr Hill and obtained the farmer's permission to go to the area, but we found no visible traces. When asked, the farmer and wife both said they had seen and heard nothing.

No sound was heard from the object at any time during the sighting.

Mr. Foxwell took his photographs with a Kodak Retinette 1B mounted on a tripod. He used an Ilford H.P.4 film which he exposed at f2·8 for 0·1 seconds.

On my return to work on Tuesday, March 31, I took the film to the photographic department of the Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine, where it was developed by Mr. Trevor Stannard and Mr. John Hazell in Microdol X for 14 minutes at 68°F. This was the only time that the film was out of my possession from the time it was taken on Cradle Hill and given to the Editor of *Flying Saucer Review*, in the presence of Messrs. Gibbs-Smith, Creighton, Lade and Winder, on April 7.

Stephen Hall also made four exposures of the object. He used a Kodak Instamatic with a Kodacolour-X film; but unfortunately nothing came out. However, he asked me to send the negatives to FSR in the hope that Mr. Hennell may have some success with them.

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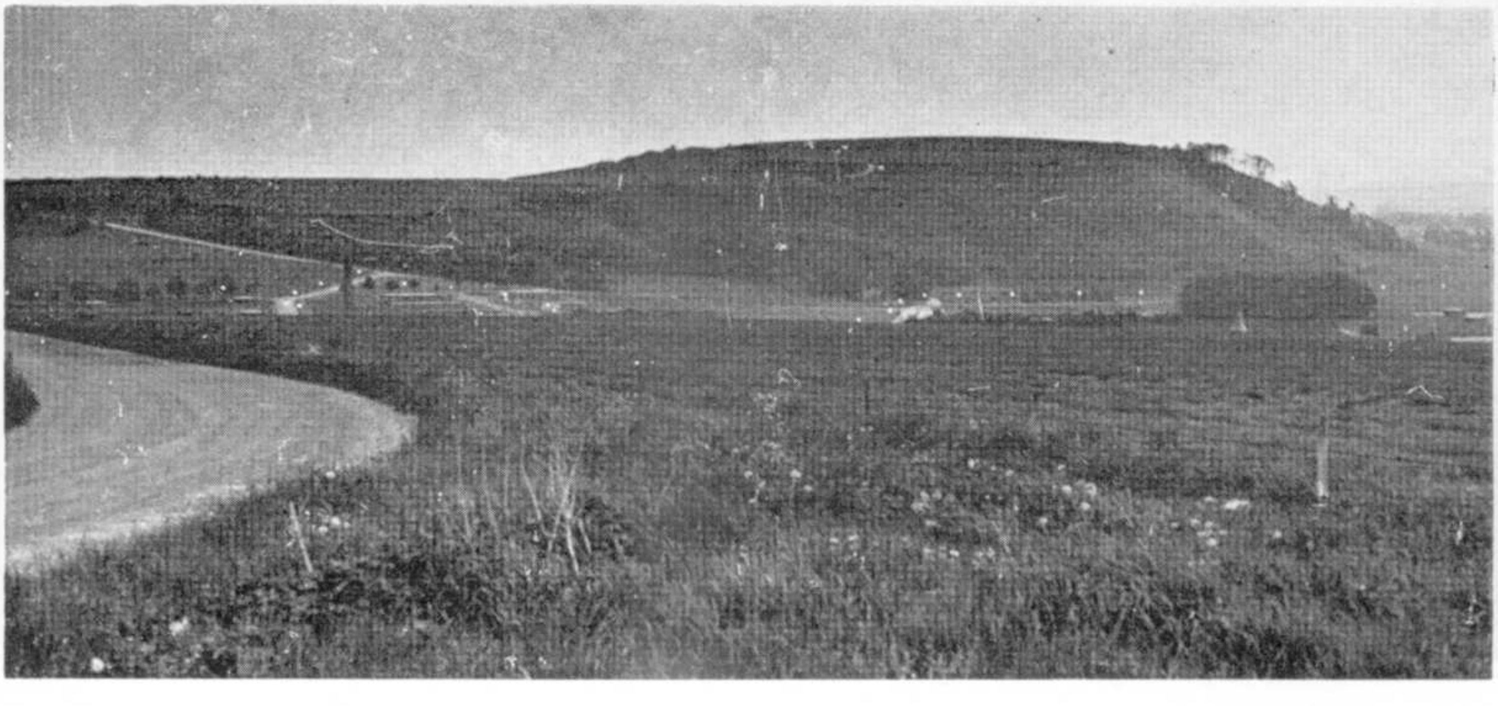
* The addresses of all eight people are on file with FSR—EDITOR.



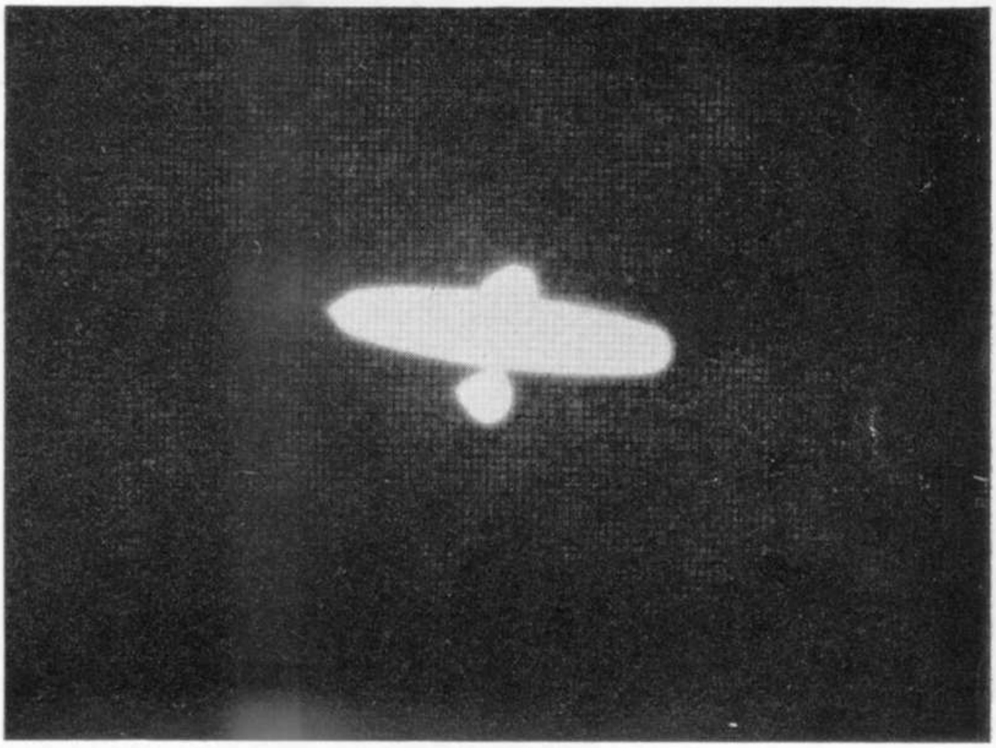
THE WARMINSTER PHOTOGRAPHS EXAMINED

Percy Hennell

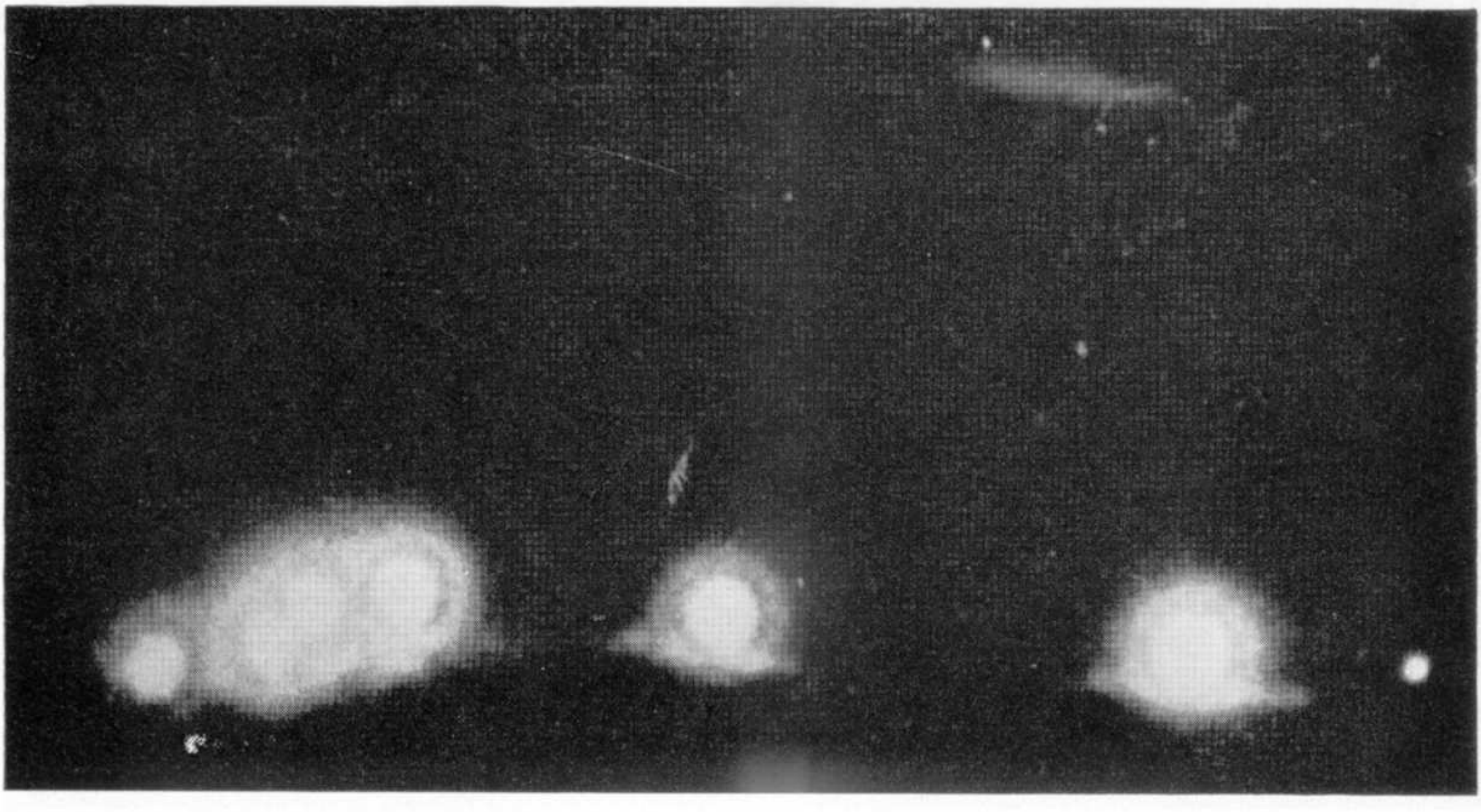
I AM glad to have had an opportunity to examine the Warminster photographs—including the negative strip—taken by Mr. Foxwell.

Let me say at the outset that there is nothing about these photographs which suggests to me that they have been faked in any way. The movement of object from left to right, bearing in mind that the photographs were made with a camera on a tripod in a fixed position, is quite clearly in its relationship to the group of large street lights. The next thing that I find very interesting is that the luminosity of the object in the first photograph is as great as, or greater than, that of the street lights.

In order to try and resolve, if possible, some structure in the object, I have made the enlargements which accompany these notes. I have not been particularly successful in this, but one very interesting fact emerges. If one studies the enlargement from photo



Mr. Hennell's enlargements from photo 7 (above) and photo 2 (below)



1, one will see that the discs, top and bottom, and the cigar shape in the middle, are all three slightly elongated at the left-hand side. This suggests to me that some propulsive jet may have been operating to move the object to the right.

It is possible to see—although I suspect, too faintly for reproduction—some indication of a protuberance at the top and bottom of the second picture. This is shown more clearly in the slightly out-of-focus print. The fall off in luminosity and focus in the second picture suggests to me that the object may have been moving away as well as to the right.*

There is an abrasion on the right-hand side of the second photograph, which is unfortunate. Through a glass it rather looks as though some attempt was made to remove it. If this is so, it is a pity, because it has affected the object itself.

The car headlights on the distant hill to the right of the picture are quite interesting as they are obviously appearing in the same position, and the second one, being much shorter, suggests that the car had stopped and switched off the lights, possibly to observe the object, which appears to be travelling in that direction. However, this is only conjecture, but in an examination of this phenomenon nothing is without some significance.

I am afraid I could do nothing with the [Stephen Hall] coloured negatives.

* Mr. Hennell did not have Mr. Ben's account to hand when he examined the photographs and made his report, but he had been given the technical details —EDITOR.

WHAT THE EYE SEES . . .

The **cover illustration** is an intriguing example of the work of the human eye and the brain. It is a detail from a painting done from memory by Terence Collins, a professional artist, after he had watched, through binoculars, the object photographed by Mr. Foxwell from Cradle Hill, Warminster, on March 28th.

Mr. Collins was one of three witnesses who stated that they could see, inside the very bright glare, a red, diamond-shaped object. His painting shows that the "diamond" he saw was composed of four adjoining, smaller "diamonds". When he painted his impression of the nocturnal scene he had no idea how the photographs would turn out—indeed, I gather he was unaware that there had been any success with the cameras. The negative strip, and Mr. Ben's prints, were in my possession long before the painting was tackled.

Three people claimed that they could see something in the midst of the glaring light. Why was the something they saw so different from the image recorded by the camera? One begins to wonder what the act of "seeing" was, as far as these three witnesses were concerned.

When I showed him the painting, Mr. R. H. B. Winder observed: "These colours are reminiscent of the colours associated with ionisation in air."

CHARLES BOWEN.

THE HON. BRINSLEY LE POER TRENCH

It is always sad to say good-bye to old friends, and there can be no one connected with the Flying Saucer Review who will not greatly regret that Brinsley has reluctantly resigned from his Directorship of Flying Saucer Services Ltd. But it is at least one blessing for all of us that there has been no argument, no difference of opinion, and no clash of personalities that has led to his resignation. He is just too busy, with too many commitments, to feel he can give of his best; so he felt he had to leave us.

Brinsley's contributions to Ufology are twofold. First there are the arduous tasks he undertook as Editor of FSR from mid-1956 to late 1959, having been a Director from the very start, in January 1955. He resigned in October 1959; and was re-elected at the end of 1964, and has served right through till now. To serve as a Director can often be onerous; to serve as Editor is to be condemned to a treadmill.

But even more important has been Brinsley's second contribution; that is his constant championing of the cause wherever he has been, through word of mouth and through his books. To many people he is the chief spokesman in England for those who believe in the reality of UFOs, and he has done immeasurably well at this task of standing forth and proclaiming the existence of the UFO phenomena.

We shall all miss him, but he has assured us of his continued interest and goodwill where FSR is concerned, and we look upon him now as part of our history. AVE ATQUE VALE!

C. H. Gibbs-Smith.

ELLIPSOID, PLUME & PYRAMID

Arthur Shuttlewood

This contribution is an extract from a longer article submitted by the author. The portion which was omitted covers an incident which allegedly took place on February 18 this year, and during which he claims he again saw the "pyramid-carrying UFO" together with a vision of a silvery circle and cross . . . a pattern "chock a'block of 'nines' " which he considers of great significance.*

WHAT one can only describe as a singularly unusual experience befell John Roseweir, national chairman of Contact UK, and I, on the night of January 18 this year. We were at Cradle Hill, Warminster, focal centre of so many inexplicable aerial phenomena for the past five years.

Singular because it was the first UFO of this particular type ever seen in our quarter of the country. Silently it glided into view at exactly 9.30 p.m. from the south-west and hovered for a total of 20 seconds almost due south of where we were positioned on the hill proper, by the now-familiar white metal gates.

The ellipsoid was pure gold in colour, and suspended at a height of about 50ft. above ground level, between Cop Heap and the Warminster Downs, edged by West Wilts Golf Club greens. Over the sun-disc aeroform was a silvery plume which, in spite of a fairly stiff breeze from the south-east, was motionless and unwavering; and from the bottom portion of the UFO a dark triangle, or pyramid shape, could clearly be seen at a later phase. Both observers estimated the "craft" to be no more than a mile distant from the viewing base, the ellipsoid probably of 30ft. overall dimension.

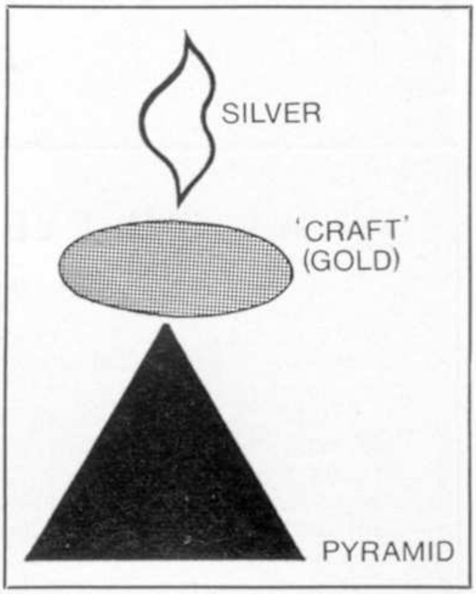
Immediately prior to this, we were quietly discussing megalithic remains and monoliths, also the recurrence of the figures 3 and 9 in progressive stages of UFO sightings and research, the significance of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh, recent "haywire" and inconsistent scientific instrument readings of the power that lies beneath the area of the Sphinx, and so on . . . difficult to compute with any degree of finality.

In my last book I mentioned a special "visitor" on the morning of August 27th of 1967. Then, on exactly the same date in 1969, we had a definite UFO landing at Warminster with 13 witnesses present—far more convincing than one poor soul on his own. Researcher Norman Oliver gave us unexpected backing in this true story, which the cynics—as usual, bless them—were still inclined to deride as "far too fantastic to credit."

He affirmed, publicly, that "An interesting point is that there were several people camping out on The Copse with scientific equipment, including a geiger counter, who asked to be shown the spot where the figure appeared. Whilst the geiger counter worked normally elsewhere, the reverse of what might perhaps have been expected occurred at the spot where the figure had been seen; the geiger counter 'packed up' and registered nothing! This was tested several times to make sure the counter itself was not at fault, but with the same result."

I mention this corroboration, because it was a complete surprise to Warminster "regulars", unaware that other watchers were present besides the 13. However, to return to the "pyramid" sighting saga . . . August 27 of 1967 and 1969 brought minor revelations—and the digits of the month date may be of importance . . . 2 + 7 = 9. Perhaps August 27th of 1971, following the logical sequence of a "3" in the pattern, will be especially significant.

On January 18th (1 + 8 = 9) at 9.30 p.m. (another "9" and "3"), the dark pyramid appendage dangling from the bottom of the UFO seemed to sidle sideways and land at a point near Cop Heap after the glowing golden craft winked brightly three times and vanished. The plume at the top dissolved simultaneously. What did it all mean? And how often we have wondered precisely that, after so many strange sightings at Cradle Hill!



* Mr. Shuttlewood states that the question of the figure 9 in association with UFO phenomena will be dealt with fully in his forthcoming third and last book on the subject. In this work he will also reveal how Messrs. Patrick Moore and Robert Chapman "fared in visual experiences of the unwordly." John Harney has published the article in full in his *Merseyside UFO Bulletin* (53 Woodyear Road, Bromborough, Cheshire.)

DON'T FORGET . . .

Tell your friends about

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

MYSTERY AEROPLANES OF THE 1930s Part 2

John A. Keel

THE first flight over the North Pole was made on May 8-9, 1926, by the then Lt./Commander Richard E. Byrd, and aviation pioneer Floyd Bennett. They took off from Kings Bay, Spitsbergen, and made the Arctic circuit in 15½ hours in a Fokker trimotor. The flight made headlines worldwide, and photographs of the plane were widely published throughout Scandinavia. Two years later, Sir Hubert Wilkins and Carl Ben Eielson made the first trans-arctic flight when they flew from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitsbergen. That same month (April 1928), Captain Hermann Koehl and Captain James Fitzmaurice attempted to fly from Dublin to New York City but they crashed on Greely Island, Labrador, and were rescued.

The flight of Byrd and Bennett in 1926 inspired one of the most persistent myths in ufology, for a radio operator claimed to have received a message from the expedition describing a forested land beyond the pole populated by large animals. This purported message has become a key piece of "evidence" for the popular theory that the earth is shaped like a doughnut, with a big hole at the North Pole.[1] Actually, anomalous intelligent radio signals have always been with us, and some of them have created outrageous hoaxes. In 1899, Nicola Tesla claimed to have received such signals with his apparatus in Colorado . . . *at a time when there were no known radio stations in existence*.[2,3] Marconi commented on the mysterious signals his company received during and after World War I. Such signals became common in the 1920s, and their source remained inexplicable.[3]

In the early 1960s, Frank Edwards published the sensational details of an anomalous broadcast received at various amateur receiving stations equipped to monitor Soviet space shots. These broadcasts lasted for several days and were supposedly from orbiting manned satellites at a time when the Soviet Union was simply not prepared to make such flights.[4]

The U.S. manned space programme has been plagued with these inexplicable signals. The manned Lunar shots of 1969 featured several incredible interruptions, with strange voices and sounds being received, by the Houston space Center, from outer space (definitely) and *not* from the American space craft.[5] During the search for the lost submarine *Scorpion* in 1968, radio signals were received and triangulated by the Navy, coming from a spot far from where the *Scorpion* had actually gone down. These signals employed the very low frequencies (VLF) reserved for nuclear submarines and utilised the top secret naval code. Rescue planes and ships rushed to the spot immediately and found nothing.[6]

Our unidentified radio hoaxers seem to have superb and expensive equipment of a rare, hard-to-obtain, type. It is highly probable that the Byrd broadcast of 1926 was really their handiwork. During the 1934 "ghostflier" wave, anomalous radio signals were received throughout northern Europe and added greatly to the consternation created by that wave.

Diversionary tactics form a fundamental pattern in the UFO mystery. Evidence of a false and misleading nature is frequently sown in the path of the objects. Elaborate diversionary events are often staged to support various frames of reference, and to obscure the real activities and purposes of the UFOs. Since 1896 this pattern of "psychological warfare" has become apparent in every major flap. Direct contact was (and is being) established with random witnesses to circulate new rumours and nonsense, and to lend weight to the popular theories.

I suspect that while an aerial phenomenon definitely exists, it consists mostly of camouflage and deception, and has falsely represented itself to us.

Perhaps the plan is a very long range one so that contrivances such as the 1926 Byrd broadcast can, forty years later, become "evidence" for the hollow earth believers. Acknowledged hoaxes of one year become a "fact" in later years. Contactees have been told (by "them") of flying saucer crashes. These stories have been picked up and repeated until they became a "fact" to many ufologists. The best example of this might be Frank Scully's *Behind the Flying Saucers* in which he repeated contactee hearsay. Today many UFO researchers still write to the Air Force and ask about Scully's "little men" supposedly pickled in bottles in the Pentagon. In his books in the 1950s, Donald E. Keyhoe, it seems, also escalated hearsay and second-hand information to the regal status of "fact".

The Spitsbergen Hoax

The island of Spitsbergen, 400 miles north of the Norwegian mainland, is the site of another persistent UFO legend. In the early 1950s, a European tabloid, noted for its devotion to fictitious scandals, published a phoney story about a flying saucer crash on Spitsbergen. The article named non-existent Scandinavian scientists and military officials and went into graphic detail about the construction of the object, including such bits of intelligence as a description of a power plant which was "surrounded by a nucleus of plutonium". A translation of the story was published in *Fate* magazine in 1954. Frank Edwards picked it up from there and turned this piece of fiction into a "fact" in his book, *Flying Saucers—Serious Business*. In 1966, I visited the

Swedish Consulate and ran a check through the available reference books. We were unable to locate any of the names mentioned in the article. Meanwhile, Brad Steiger asked his Scandinavian researchers to try to track the story down. They came up with a blank. More recently, a Finnish movie producer, Mr. V. Itkonen, launched a search of his own. He discovered that the newspaper generally credited with the origin of the story had not even existed at the time. We can state categorically that the celebrated "Spitsbergen flying saucer crash" was nothing more than a cheap journalistic hoax.

As near as we can reconstruct it, a writer on vacation may have heard tales of a wartime incident: this then formed the nucleus for his plutonium-loaded flying saucer. This incident was mentioned (rather pointedly) in the 1953 Robertson (C.I.A.) Panel Report. Quote: "It was the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the 'saucer' problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V1 and V2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-44 intelligence operation (CROSSBOW), there was excellent intelligence, and by June 1944 there was material evidence of the existence of 'hardware' obtained from crashed vehicles in Sweden." Hollywood eventually produced a spy thriller, *Operation Crossbow*, based upon that intelligence operation.

Like Scully's pickled little men, the Spitsbergen UFO never existed in the first place. But the blatent hoax has been elevated to "fact" in book after book and article after article.

However, there was one other incident which is not so easily explained. It may have served as a prelude to the 1934 flap.

Object on the Ice

In 1925, the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen took off for an attempt to fly to the North Pole and back. His expedition was equipped with two twin-engined Dornier-Wal aircraft. As they neared the pole, one of the planes crashed. The other one landed nearby and the crews of both were missing for three weeks until they managed to clear a runway, squeeze into the remaining plane, and fly back to Spitsbergen. Later Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth became the second team of fliers (after Byrd and Bennett) to reach the North Pole by air. (Amundsen was also the first man to reach the South Pole overland in 1911.)

In 1928, Amundsen organised another North Pole flight and this one ended in a fatal disaster. His twin-engined Latham aircraft was never seen again. It went down somewhere far north of the Arctic Circle.

Three years later, the dirigible *Graf Zeppelin* carried a group of scientists on a photographic reconnaissance of the Arctic Circle. When the expedition returned, one of the scientists, Professor Paul Moltschanow, was surprised to find that he had photographed an object which no one had noticed. The object was shaped like an airplane and was resting on the snow and ice on the southeastern part of the far north island of Nova Zembla (also called Novaya Zemlya). The New York *Times* carried several items on this discovery in August, 1931. A confusing debate quickly arose.

"The plane was lying on a strip of snow," Professor Ludwig Weickman said (NY *Times*, August 22, 1931). "It is a monoplane with sharply rectangular wings and can be seen clearly. It is a two-seater and undamaged.

"It seems impossible that it could be Roald Amundsen's plane, because he had a two-motor Latham. We have no idea so far what it might mean."

Captain Walter Bruns founder of the Aero-Arctic Society which sponsored the *Graf Zeppelin* expedition, was quoted in an Associated Press dispatch datelined Potsdam, Germany, August 20, as stating that it was "extremely unlikely" that the plane belonged to Amundsen. Amundsen's plane did not carry enough fuel to reach the remote island, he said. But, he added, "there is no record of any other plane ever having come to grief in that territory".

A dispatch from Berlin, dated August 22, 1931, stated: "The airplane photographed by Professor Paul Moltschanow from the Graf Zeppelin lying in the snow in Nova Zembla was identified today as a Dornier-Wal seaplane. Experts who determined this dispelled all possibility that it might have belonged to Roald Amundsen.

"It is assumed that the machine is one of two sent to the Arctic by the Russian Government for exploration around Lake Cara. The other one was sighted by passengers on the Graf Zeppelin as they passed over Dickson Island.

"It is also held impossible that the plane could have been one abandoned by Amundsen near the North Pole on his first polar air expedition, because it could not have been blown so far south."

A few days later, officials at the Dornier works in Friedrichshafen, Germany, revealed that two Dornier-Wal planes had been sold to Russia in 1930 and were being used along the Siberian coast. "Dornier officials consider that the plane shown [in the photograph] contrary to one theory, would not likely be the Dornier abandoned near the North Pole by Roald Amundsen, lost explorer, because the Amundsen plane was left afloat when the party moved south and in all probability was crushed by pack ice unless driven ashore." (NY *Times*, August 27, 1931.)

There were no further items on this incident and we have been unable to locate a reproducible copy of the photograph. However, the few facts that are known make it unlikely, if not impossible, for the mystery plane in the photograph to have been Amundsen's *or* the Russians'. It remains an unidentified airplane sitting on the snow of a very remote spot in the far north. How it got there, and to whom it belonged, will remain in the realms of mystery.

The State of the Art of Flying—1930

Aviation progressed slowly between the two world wars. In the early 1930s, the Soviet Union was still underdeveloped and had no plane-building industry worth mentioning. As already mentioned, Russia had purchased two planes from Germany in 1930. Aeroplanes were still a rare sight in most parts of the world. Most Americans got their first glimpse of a genuine aeroplane in the 1930s when a troop of barnstormers would pass through, carrying passengers aloft briefly in crude bi-planes, most of which were frayed survivors of World War I.

Germany was forbidden by the Versailles Treaty to construct war planes of any kind, or to establish an Air Force. After Adolph Hitler came to power in 1933 he began—secretly at first—to build the Luftwaffe. But, and this is an important point, neither Germany nor the Soviet Union had an appreciable Air Fleet in the early 1930s. In 1933, Germany had a reservoir of about 300 pilots, mostly veterans of World War I.[7] Hitler would not and could not risk this meagre force in a reckless and pointless adventure over Scandinavia in 1933-34. We must also consider the fact that the Great Depression was at its worst in those years and the problem of equipping, launching and supporting an aerial invasion of Scandinavia would simply have been too expensive for Russia and Germany.

Great Britain and the United States were also badly hit by the depression and, again, neither nation had the motivation for a furtive aerial survey of Norway, Sweden and Finland. Such an operation would call for extended lines of supply, the establishment of well-hidden bases to maintain the aircraft, and vast numbers of trained personnel to keep the operation going. The distances covered by the "ghostfliers" of 1933-34 were so great that the best available planes of 1933 would have needed landing fields all over Scandinavia for refuelling and maintenance.

The only alternative to land bases would be to operate from aircraft carriers. Crude experimental carriers were used in World War I, but the court martial of General William Mitchell in 1926 had set back U.S. development of military aircraft and carriers. The American carriers of the early 1930s were hardly fit to sail the rough seas of the Arctic Ocean, and they were capable of launching only a few short-ranged biplanes. Many of the aircraft sighted over Norway and Sweden in 1934 were described as twin-engined machines. Even in 1942, General Jimmy Doolittle was able to launch only a few twin-engined B-25s from a carrier in his raid on Tokyo. The planes could not return and land on the carrier but had to fly inland to China.

Only Japan was left as a possible culprit. But Japan was totally engaged in the war with China in the 1930s and did not have the reason or the resources to perform an extensive aerial reconnaissance of Scandinavia, half-a-world away.

If any nation had risked such an expedition, a mistake or accident would have exposed their identity and, in all likelihood, involved the unthinkable risk of war.

Nevertheless, a large number of people throughout northern Norway, Sweden and Finland, saw large grey aeroplanes night after night, sometimes even flying in formations of threes. They came from the north, from the general area of Spitsbergen, swooped along the coast of northern Norway, turned east into Sweden passed over Finland and then headed north again. Some flights can be traced southwards along the same routes night after night, covering all of Sweden and aimed for Denmark.

The "ghostfliers" came back again and again to the same areas in 1935-36-37. Unlike an ordinary secret military operation they did not attempt to maintain radio silence but chattered back and forth across the airways for all to hear.

We hardly need mention the fact that people living in the northern latitudes are very familiar with mundane phenomena such as the Northern Lights, comets and meteors. They were not likely to mistake a falling star for a blinding aerial searchlight. They were not likely to mistake a bolide for a twin-engined plane. And there were not many weather balloons floating around that thinly populated sector of the world. It was too cold for swamp gas.

When the various reports had been correlated it became apparent that at least *six* machines of conventional aeroplane configuration were aloft simultaneously. These were generally of the two and three-engined type. The logistical problems of supporting an air fleet of this size in the inhospitable northern latitudes were monumental. If Japan or the U.S.A. was behind this project (they are the only two nations which could be even remotely suspect), it would have been necessary to maintain a steady supply line of ships to some hidden northern base. Such a supply line could not have remained undetected for very long. The only other possible suspect, the Soviet Union, was in no position in those days to afford such an operation. In any case, the Soviets would have faced the same logistical problems and they did not possess the necessary ships or planes to carry out the aerial survey.

Early in the flap the Scandinavian press offered an alternate solution. It was suggested that the "ghostfliers" were smugglers of some kind. But official Swedish and Norwegian investigators quickly dropped this idea. If the planes represented mere smugglers, they had to be part of a tremendous, well-financed organisation. No such organisation was known to exist anywhere in the world.

It has been necessary for us to deal at length with all these factors and possibilities before we can begin to explore some of the many sightings of 1934 so that you can comprehend our first basic point. That point is: the 1934 mystery airplane wave was *impossible*. No known nation or organisation had the facilities, resources and, most important, *the motivation* for carrying out an aerial survey of northern Scandinavia.

The First Sightings

The bulk of our data was located by Mr. Åke Franzen of Stockholm. Mr. B. Hogman found confirming reports of the same events in the newspapers of Gothenburg. UFO historian Lucius Farish and his American team have located other confirming items in the American press of the period. This flap has been vaguely touched upon by other ufologists over the years. Edgar Sievers mentioned it in his book, *Saucers Über Sudafrika*, referring to an article which appeared in the German religious journal *Christ & Welt* in 1955. The magazine *Space Probe* carried a brief summary of a couple of the reports in September 1959.

Mr. Franzen found that many of the items were wire stories which were repeated in several newspapers. Our main sources are the following publications: *Dagens Nyheter*, *Stockholmstidningen*, *Vasterbottenskuriren* and *Norrbottens Allehanda*. Unfortunately, Mr. Franzen did not include specific source references for wire stories which appeared in these newspapers. But we will give the full citations for the exclusive stories which appeared

during the period. Our major source is *Dagens Nyheter*. Mr. Franzen translated this material into English. In the interests of readability we have modified his translations, but have carefully retained the full facts and meaning of each item. This research project was launched late in 1968 and has taken over a year to complete.[8]

Item number 44 in our catalogue is of special interest because it provides the first clue that the "ghostfliers" were active over Sweden in 1932 and the summer of 1933:

44. Jan. 22, 1934. Pitea. The permanent curate in Langtrask has reported that he has been seeing mysterious airplanes in the area for the past two years. Last summer the ghostflier passed over the community 12 times, following the same route, southwest to northeast. On four different occasions the plane appeared at very low altitude but no marks or insignia were visible.

Once the plane's altitude was only a few metres above the parsonage. For a few seconds two persons were visible in the cabin. The machine was greyish in colour and single-winged.

The curate had not reported this earlier because he thought the flier had been reported by the coastal population.

This was also one of the several occupant reports. In these, the pilots were always described as apparently normal human beings. sometimes wearing hoods or cowls and, on one occasion, goggles (even though the pilot was in an enclosed cabin).

In Part One of this series we reprinted the first known published report of 1933 . . . the flight over Kalix, Sweden, on December 24. It hardly seemed worthy of the fuss which followed immediately. We must assume that Swedish officials received a rash of unpublished reports that week, for on December 28 the following announcement was widely published:

3. December 28, 1933. Tarnaby. The ghostflier will be hunted by the Flying Corps Number 4 in Ostersund. Saturday the Flying Corps received orders by telegraph to make contact with the police in the area.

The flier was reported Saturday, visible over Tarnaby, and this report was very interesting because the weather was clear.

The head of the Air Force received a telephone call on Saturday from the generalpostgovernment (?) asking for help in searching for the mysterious flier in Norrland.

Information and detailed descriptions will be collected about the suspicious smuggler-flier.

At 6.0 p.m. Saturday evening the ghostflier passed over Tarnaby. People saw it cross the Norwegian border, turn over Joesjo . . . the place where he disappeared Friday evening. The last sighting was eastward towards Stensele.

Across the Swedish-Norwegian border, the ghostflier was also being watched on the same day as the above sighting:

4. December 28, 1933. Langmo Vefsn, Norway. An airplane was observed at high altitude over Langmo. Three lights were visible on the machine but no other details were discernible because of the distance. This sighting is comparable to earlier observations from Hattefjallsdalen. [We have no data on those "earlier observations".]

The mystery was now rapidly gaining momentum all over Sweden and Norway. On December 30, 1933, *Norrbottenskuriren* carried the report of two automobile drivers who watched a low-flying aeroplane pass over a highway at Muoijevaara, two miles north of Gällivare, Sweden. They estimated that it was at an altitude of about 150 feet. "No ambulance planes or military craft were in that area at that time, authorities said," the newspaper noted. "There is no doubt that the machine is a stranger."

Search and Censorship

On January 1, 1934, the New York *Times* carried its first report on the affair:

7b. Stockholm, Dec. 31, 1933. Swedish army aviators have been ordered to chase a mysterious airplane which has been sighted for many weeks over Lapland. It is believed to land among the mountains, making flights at night.

The pilot was recently heard flying toward Norway in a heavy snowstorm. It is thought he is a smuggler.

The New Year began with a bland grumble from the head of the Swedish Air Force.

6. January 2, 1934. Sorsele. The head of the Air Force, Major Von Porat, refused to speculate on the phantom flier except to confirm that he did exist. "Specific details on this affair can't be published," he said.

As late as Sunday morning a large grey aeroplane, bigger than any army plane, was seen in Sorsele. The machine flew in big circles over the railway station and vanished in the direction of Arvidsjaur.

Mr. Olof Hedlund, a reliable man with a good reputation living in Vilhemina, watched the mysterious flier Sunday evening.

Mr. Hedlund was visiting in Sorsele over the weekend and was taking a walk at 3.45 a.m. when he suddenly heard an engine roar from above. There was a full moon and visibility was very good. He saw the aeroplane come in over Sorsele from the west, flying on a course which took it directly over the railway station. The machine turned three times over the area in big circles and then took off towards the north, following the railway tracks. Mr. Hedlund said the machine was about 400 metres up and was in sight for about 15 minutes. It was single-winged and enclosed, like a passenger plane, and was equipped with pontoons or some sort of skiis.

No marks or insignia were visible to the naked eye. The engine stopped during the turns over the village. The noise seemed to emanate from the propeller. The machine was similar to a one-engined Junkers.

Mr. Hedlund is the first Swedish witness who was absolutely positive of what he had seen.

Sievers mentions another New Year's sighting by a policeman in Stensele, Ture Gustaffson, who reported "nine sharp balls of light" in the sky. We have no further information.

The Hedlund report contains a number of interesting elements. There were fewer enclosed single-engined monoplanes in use in 1933-34 than there were open biplanes of the World War I type. The manoeuvres described by Hedlund indicate that the pilot could have been trying to get his bearings, indulging in the then-common practice of navigating by following railroad lines. However, and we must emphasise this point, it was almost suicidal to cut the engine and circle at such a low altitude. Yet in case after case our mystery airplanes have done this; not only in the 1934 sightings, but also in many of the modern ones. We have commented on this puzzling aspect in other articles.[9]

Swedish and Norwegian authorities took a sober view of the situation because the low-flying planes were obviously locating and circling forts, military and railway installations, and were boldly buzzing restricted areas of strategic importance. This pattern alone suggested that the ghostfliers were engaged in a hostile military

operation. Standard operating procedure demanded that the authorities clamp down on the release of information while they tried to figure out what was going on. The major newspapers were also taking the flap seriously and reporters were being rushed into the isolated northern regions. But after a flurry of stories in January 1934, the published accounts suddenly diminished sharply. Follow-up stories appeared throughout 1934, however, and indicated that although press coverage had lessened the sightings were continuing at a high rate.

Major Von Porat reported to General Virgin on January 3, 1934: "Many people of good reputation have seen the mysterious aeroplane with searchlight rays playing over the ground. Among the witnesses are two military men from the 4th Flying Corps. The "Flying X", one of the many names for the ghostflier, has been coming over Norway, crossing the Swedish border, and following a course over the lakes, particularly over the villages of Storuman, Tarna, Sorsele and Stensele."

The newspaper *Vasterbottenskuriren* commented on January 4: "Hundreds of reports are circulating in Vasterbotten about mysterious aeroplanes, ghostlights and swooping searchlights over villages, lakes and wooded areas." The paper discussed assorted theories, including mass hysteria, stars and moonbeams, but noted that "there were also reports of aeroplanes with low-powered engines which sent beams of light into the sky. . . . There are so many contradictions we don't know what we shall think about this."

It is amusing to find that these 1934 newspaper articles indulged in all the wearisome debates of witness reliability and alternate theories which would be repeated over a decade later in the "ghostrocket" flap of 1946 and the "flying saucer scare" of 1947. It is also plain that official behaviour and reactions were identical in all these flaps widely separated by time. "Aviation experts" also appeared in 1934 to pontificate for the press and offer a variety of solutions to the mystery, ranging from the ludicrous to pure warmongering. The New York *Times* led the pack in the latter:

19. January 11, 1934. Alvkarleby. The ghostflier is still mocking his pursuers and seems to be growing bolder. At the moment there are reports about a greyish aircraft from Alvkarleby.

An observation of the ghostflier over the fort of Boden caused a sensation. A military guard also saw him over other nearby forts.

The Minister of Defence, Vennerstrom, was informed about the incident, but after a telephone conference with the military commander in Boden he denied the rumour.

"We are dealing with more than one machine," General Virgin said. "There's no doubt about it."

Military headquarters refused to say anything further on the matter.

The weather in the northern regions was severe and the flimsy biplanes of the 4th Flying Corps had a difficult time operating at all in the windy, snowy mountains. Two of the planes crashed early in January. Fortunately there was no loss of life. The anonymous "experts" were telling the press about Russian and Japanese "spies", but the Scandinavian papers were not taking them seriously. The New York *Times* was giving these theories a bigger play than the Swedish press.

According to the *Times*, February 4, 1934, ". . . the newspapers have interviewed aviation experts who state the mystery fliers show exceptional skill, undoubtedly superior to that of the northern European aviators. According to one expert's theory, the first of the 'ghost' aviators was a Japanese scouting the Arctic regions whose activities caused the Soviet to dispatch airplanes to watch the Japanese. The Soviet authorities, however, refute this theory. . . . The appearance of a mysterious airplane over London has strengthened belief that the flights constitute an extensive scheme to explore aviation possibilities for a future war."

On February 2, 1934, the London *Times* had reported:

"Much attention was attracted last night by an aeroplane which flew continuously for two hours in circles over the city and Central London. From the heavy note of the engines the machine was a large one, and its altitude was sufficiently low for its course to be clearly traced by its lights. At the Air Ministry it was stated that nothing was known of the reason of the flight. In reply to inquiries at a number of civil aerodromes around London it was stated that no civil machine had been chartered for a flight over the Metropolis."

Four days later Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, offered this explanation: "The aircraft to which my hon. friend evidently refers was a Royal Air Force aircraft carrying out a training exercise in co-operation with ground forces. (In the heart of London? —J.K.) Such training flights are arranged in the Royal Air Force without reference to the Air Ministry."

That seemed to settle that. But on Monday, June 11, 1934, two mystery aeroplanes appeared over London, according to the London *Times*, June 12, 1934:

"The sound and sight of two aeroplanes circling above the city late last night aroused interest and some curiosity. The machines were low enough for their outlines, as well as their navigation lights, to be clearly visible against the sky. At the Air Ministry, it was stated that although night flying was frequently practised by R.A.F. machines, and several were up last night, service pilots were forbidden by regulations to fly over London at less than 5,000ft. The identity of the machines in question was not officially known."

Returning to the puzzling Scandinavian search, the 4th Flying Corps gave up officially on January 18, 1934, and withdrew. Captain Zackrisson, the squadron commander, told the press that he was unfamiliar with the theory that Russian military planes had established a route over the mountains of northern Sweden.

Army search parties continued to wade through the mountains on skiis and snowshoes, and military investigators swarmed over the areas interviewing witnesses in depth. The ghostflier spread his activities to Finland and the Finnish authorities were also launching searches and investigations.

51. January 27, 1934. Helsingfors, Finland. According to official sources, a very important message about the ghostflier has arrived at headquarters.

The situation is such that the people in authority cannot reveal the information at this time without jeopardizing a solution to the mystery.

Large three-engined planes were sighted over Finland, and two army planes were stationed at Kemi, prepared to track them down . . . if possible. Eventually the Swedes turned out 24 land-based planes, two seaplanes and a number of ships in a massive search. Norwegian ships and planes were also scouring the Arctic waters and remote islands for some clue.

The ghostflier continued to ply regular routes, usually choosing periods of snowstorms when the military searchers couldn't even get their planes off the ground.

A bailiff in Uppsala, Sweden, Åke Ponten, investigated many of the reports in Uppland and passed them on to Stockholm. "So far as I can determine, some kind of aeroplane has passed over specific areas in our province," he said in an interview with a reporter from *Dagens Nyheter* on February 14, 1934.

Early in February the lid began to come down. While some high officials confirmed the mystery, others began to issue denials.

65. February 10, 1934. Helsingfors, Finland. The majority of the reports of unknown aircraft which have been published in the newspapers are explained as follows: These objects have no connection with airplanes.

Although there are many reports of flying strangers over Finnish territory, there is no assurance of their existence until the reports are compared with each other.

On March 3, 1934, *Dagens Nyheter* announced: "There had never been any ghostflier at all! The search for the mysterious aeroplanes and other strange objects has been terminated, since the investigations proved futile."

"*. . . other strange objects . . . ?*"

A week later, a dispatch from Oslo, Norway, said, "Both the Swedish and Finnish Air Forces have stopped searching for the mysterious ghostflier but the Norwegian General Staff is still looking for him. In Troms Fylke, a mysterious plane has been seen at high altitude and the Air Force has been informed."

Irrefutable military logic had been applied to the problem. No bases, secret landing fields, or lines of supply had been discovered. The planes were operating under impossible conditions, carrying out dangerous low-level manoeuvres beyond the capabilities of known machines and pilots. Therefore the thousands of witnesses were obviously wrong. The ghostflier could not possibly exist. But, like the bumblebee who doesn't know that his wings can't support his body, the ghostflier continued to fly anyway.

END OF PART TWO

NOTES

1 Palmer's *Flying Saucers*, December 1959, also *The Under-People* by Eric Norman, Award Books, 1969, Chapter Eight.

2 *Enigma Fantastique* by Dr. W. Gordon Allen, Health Research, 1966. Also see footnote 3.

3 *We Are Not Alone* by Walter Sullivan, McGraw-Hill, 1964, Chapter 13. It should be noted that Mr. Sullivan chose to make certain deletions in his documentation to bring it in line with his general theme.

4 *Flying Saucers—Serious Business* by Frank Edwards, Lyle Stuart, 1966, Chapter 8, pages 204-5.

5 American television viewers heard several of these incidents during live telecasts of the space shots, but the anomalous signals were not re-aired in the taped excerpts broadcast later on news programmes. A few newspapers mentioned the incidents briefly but they have never been fully discussed publicly. During the Apollo 11 moon flight a voice uttering what sounded like an Indian war whoop cut into the UHF channel reserved for the lunar-bound astronauts, prompting ground control to ask the now familiar (to patient American rocket watchers) question, "Have you got a friend up there?" For a brief summary of earlier mystery transmissions of this type see FSR, July/August 1967, page 21. Also, *Strange Messages from Outer Space* by John A. Keel, *Saga*, November 1968.

6 Widely discussed in U.S. news media.

7 *The First and the Last* by Adolf Galland, Henry Holt, 1954.

8 This material is summarised in *UFOs: Operation Trojan Horse* by John A. Keel, G. P. Putnam's, 1970.

9 See footnotes to Part One of this series.

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VIOLENT HUMANOID ENCOUNTERED IN BOLIVIA

Oscar A. Galíndez

Specially written for FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and translated by Gordon Creighton.

DURING the latter part of 1968 I received from a friend of mine, Señor Pedro Medrano, who is a student of UFO problems, a press-clipping which he in turn had been sent by Señor Mauro Nuñez of Sucre, in Bolivia. The clipping was from the Bolivian newspaper *Crítica*, but unfortunately the date was not recorded on it. However we may assume that the episode which it describes took place during the first few months of 1968.

It will be seen that it is a report of great importance. For not only is it the first account of a humanoid that we have ever received from Argentina's northern neighbour, Bolivia, but the "Ufonaut" seen shows a remarkable likeness in various respects to the man-like being photographed on the Bernina Glacier on July 31, 1952, by the Italian engineer Gianpietro Monguzzi.

The Encounter

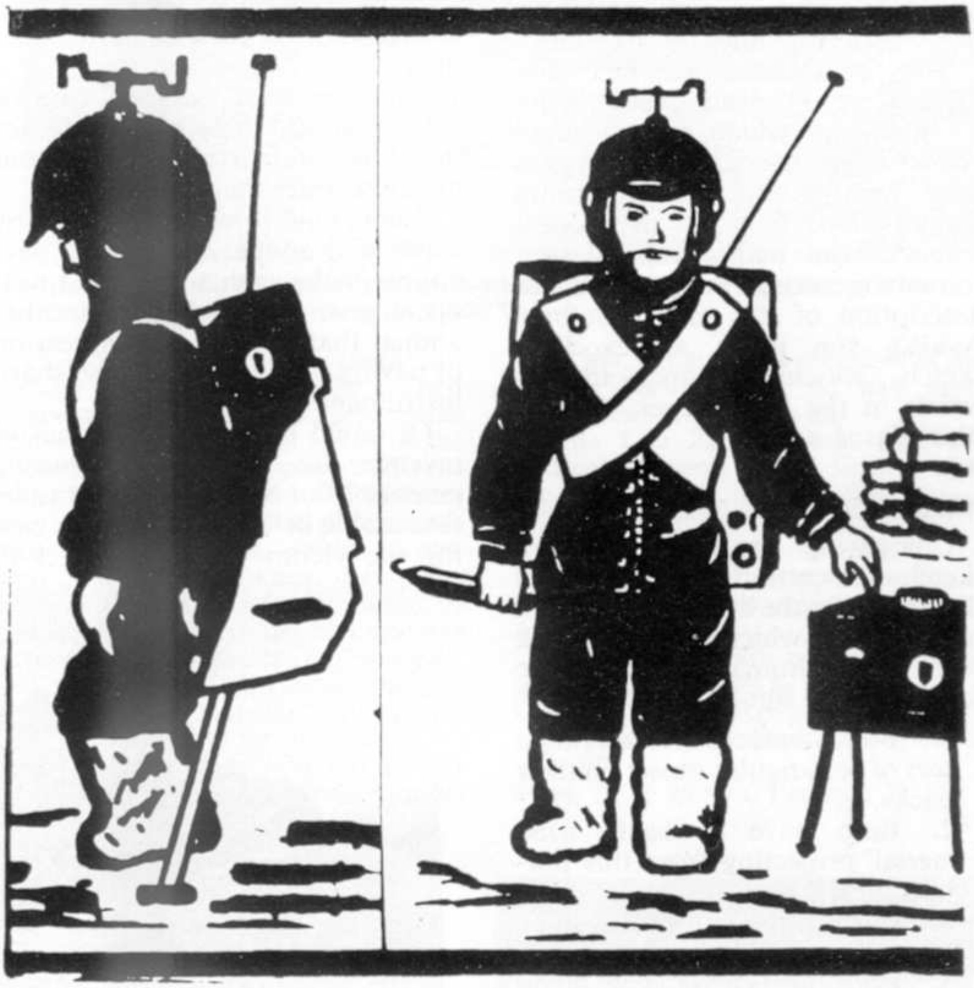
At 6 o'clock in the evening, at Otoco, a small village near Uyuni in the south-western part of Bolivia, a woman named Señora Valentina Flores went out to bring back to the corral her herd of sheep and a herd of llamas. These last-named animals were at a place one kilometre distant from the farm.

She had already put the sheep in the pen, and was returning again with the llamas, when she noticed to her great astonishment that the sheep-pen was now covered with a strange net of some material resembling plastic. And moving about inside the pen was a strange being about 1 m. 10 cm. in height. This creature was engaged in killing the sheep with a tubular instrument with a hook on the end of it.

Thinking that it must be a sheep-rustler, she started pelting the creature with stones, whereupon it walked over to a small instrument resembling a radio, and, moving a wheel on the top of it, quickly absorbed all the netting.

By now Señora Flores had armed herself with a cudgel and approached the pen, intending to give him a thrashing, whereupon he went for her with the same sharp instrument with which he had been killing the sheep. He threw the instrument at her several times, and each time it returned rapidly to his hands in a typical "boomerang" motion, after inflicting a number of cuts on her arms. None of the cuts, however, were very serious.

The creature then speedily gathered up the machine into which the net had been absorbed, and also a plastic-type bag in which it had placed the entrails of a number of the sheep. From the sides of the creature's "rucksack" two prolongations emerged. These extended down to the ground. And immediately the creature began to rise straight up into the air, making a most extraordinary noise, and vanished.



Figs. 1 and 2. Humanoid drawn by Pablo Ayala and based on Señora Flores' description

The Investigation

When the affair became known in the neighbourhood it caused a fantastic commotion, particularly among the country people who were absolutely terrified and saw in the episode an omen of future disasters.

Colonel Rogelio Ayala, his son Pablo, Lt. Alfredo Ampuero, Lt. Carlos Coso, Dr. Jean Sea, and Señor Jesús Pereira of the local police headquarters lost no time in launching an official enquiry and gave the witness an extremely thorough and detailed interrogation.

They established the fact that there were 34 dead sheep, from every one of which certain small portions of the digestive organs were missing. In their opinion, Señora Flores was an honest witness, who had genuinely seen something very strange. From her description of the entity, Colonel Ayala's son made an excellent sketch, which appeared in the article in the local paper, *Crítica*. (See Figs. 1 and 2.)

Similarities to the Monguzzi Case

Comparing Sr. Pablo Ayala's sketch with cut-out enlargements of the figures in the sequence of seven photographs[1] which Monguzzi took of his famous humanoid, we find the following five similarities:

1. Both creatures are carrying a sort of rectangular object on their backs.
2. Both have a regular-sized 'aerial' projecting from this portion on the back.
3. In both the clothing is thick and bulky, especially on the feet.
4. Both are carrying a small tubular instrument in the right hand.
5. In both the head appears to be covered by a sort of helmet (although in the Monguzzi case the humanoid has goggles like those used by us in submarine exploration).

These resemblances are evident, and are, we might say, worthy of note.[2]

Señora Flores is a woman of very rudimentary education, so that she is highly unlikely to have had any way of knowing of the Monguzzi case via UFO literature (which latter, incidentally, is scarcely to be found anywhere in Bolivia).

Furthermore, is it conceivable that she could have concocted the story as a hoax, and then backed it up afterwards by killing 34 of her own sheep? My own view is that she could not have done so, for it would be totally out of the question even to suppose that anybody on so lowly a social level as this peasant woman should *sacrifice her own sole source of livelihood—her sheep—for the sake of fleeting publicity*. Her animals might of course conceivably have been killed by sheep-rustlers, and she herself then have invented the rest.

But then what peculiar kind of robbers would these be who do not steal the animals themselves but merely extract their entrails?

Then could it have been done by some wild animal? But can a wild animal make such a clean and neat opening in the belly of another animal that it gives the impression of having been cut with some sharp instrument like a knife?

Or could it have been an act of revenge by some neighbouring peasant? But it does not seem to be reasonable behaviour in such a case for the victim of such an act of vengeance to prefer to concoct a fanciful happening rather than lodging a complaint with the authorities with a view to having the perpetrator apprehended.

Finally, even if we did accept any one of these possibilities, it would still be necessary to grant that—despite her rudimentary education and her virtual isolation from civilisation — Señora Flores possesses a virtual prolific brain that seems to be capable of producing material which is fully up to the level of the boldest speculations of contemporary Science Fiction.

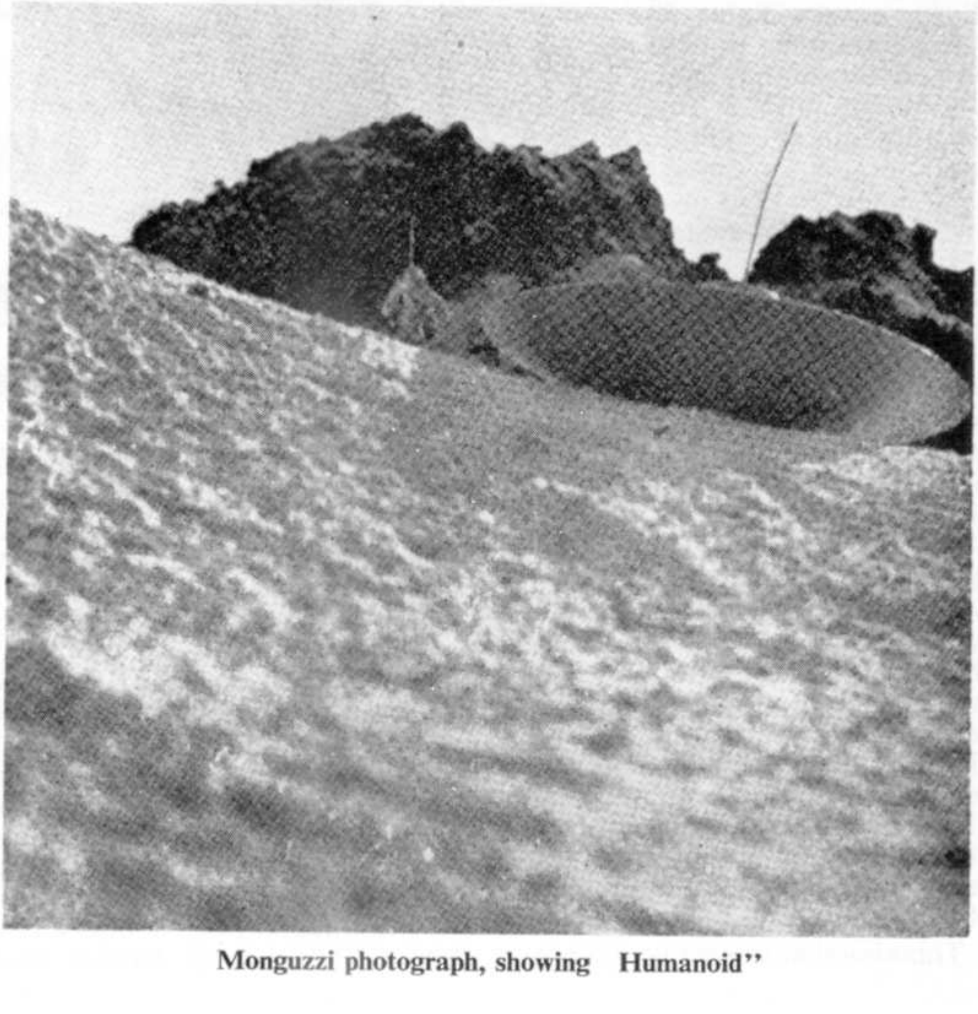
NOTES

by Gordon Creighton

1. All seven photographs were reproduced with Miss Lou Zinsstag's article, *Monguzzi Takes Saucer Photos Of The Century*, in FSR Vol. IV, No. 5 (September/October 1958), pps. 2-4.

I have never met a soul yet who was not entirely satisfied that the Monguzzi photographs are a rather poor piece of table-top photographic work. They not only *think* they are fakes. They *know* it.

Personally, I have always felt that the photographs were far more likely to be genuine than not, and I now note with much interest that, in a footnote



Monguzzi photograph, showing Humanoid"

to his article *The Superior Technology* (FSR September/October 1969, p. 29) John Keel has this to say about them:

"*Like most researchers, I dismissed the Monguzzi photographs as 'tabletop photography' at first, but after collecting a good deal of information from European sources and having objective professional photographers examine them carefully, I now think that there is a chance that the photographs could be genuine. The meticulous editors of the magazine* TRUE *independently agreed with this and published one of them.*"

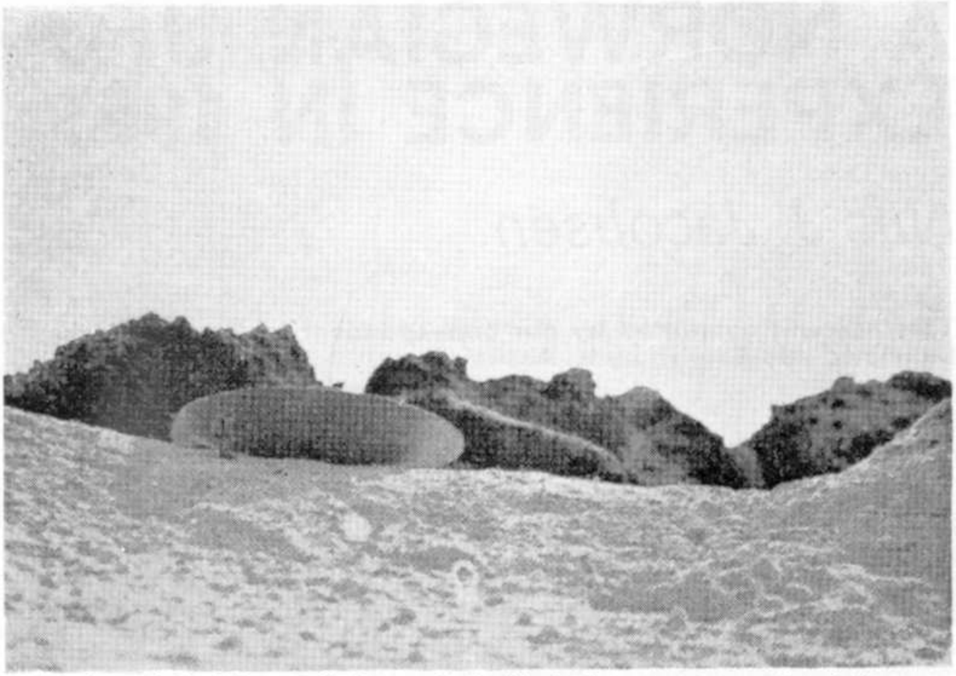
2. The resemblances are remarkable, it is true, but whereas the Bolivian creature is described as being about 1 m. 10 cm. in height, Monguzzi definitely stated that he judged the being he saw on the Bernina Glacier as apparently *of normal human size*. Apparently, therefore, the two cases do not involve the same type of being.

The full account of how Monguzzi claimed he had taken the photographs is contained in *Svelato il Mistero dei Dischi Volanti* (Rome, 1957) by Dr. Alberto Perego. Lou Zinsstag translated the account, and her article in FSR was a paraphrase of this.

The Monguzzi Case

Gianpietro Monguzzi, a 30-year-old engineer of Monza Iron Plant, and member of the Italian Edison Society, stated that on July 31, 1952, he and his wife were mountaineering in the vicinity of the Cherchen Glacier in the Bernina Massif (Italian side) in the Alps. Suddenly, he claimed, they witnessed the landing of a flying disc-shaped object about 100 metres away from them on the rim of a branch of the glacier. Signora Monguzzi became very frightened and urged her husband not to approach the object. So, instead, he began to take photographs. After he had obtained two shots, a "pilot" appeared to make "on foot" a complete turn about the "craft", seemingly inspecting it. Monguzzi obtained three more pictures. Shortly afterwards the "craft" rose silently and flew off, two more pictures being taken as it did so.

Signor Monguzzi developed and printed his own pictures. It was about this time that details of the famous Washington D.C. UFO flap of July 27, 1952, became known, and when Monguzzi's story got about, he was beseiged by Italian and foreign reporters. *Frenzied offers to purchase his pictures were all accompanied by expressions of total doubt as to their authenticity!* Furthermore, snoopers now probed into his private life. One, an American, was even disguised as a *bersagliero* (member of a crack Italian regiment) and spent a whole night trying to brainwash Monguzzi into destroying his case by contradictions.



Another of the Monguzzi photos. Both illustrations were reproduced from those in FSR Vol. 4, No. 5

This sort of treatment was more than enough for the engineer, who refused to see anyone else. Later, after some deliberation, he sold the rights of the photographs to the important Rome magazine *Epoca*, whose representatives were adamant that Monguzzi's own written account would accompany the pictures when they were published. Monguzzi was shocked to find that although the photographs were published, his account was not, and that the text discussed only his clever table-top montage with the aid of a milk bowl and tin toy soldier.

In 1957 Monguzzi told Dr. Perego that this "bad joke" had cost him his good job; his boss was president of the Edison Society, and he had been booted out of that as well.

Miss Lou Zinsstag says that she had enlargements of the pictures with the "occupant" made before *Epoca* bought the rights, and, as an experiment, cut away the backgrounds of one set. When this was done, the image of the figure clearly emerged (see our Figs. 3, 4 and 5).

Signor Monguzzi's technical photographic details were as follows:

Camera, Kodak Retina 1; objective, Schneider 1/3·5; diaphragm 8; speed, 1/500.

Film, 24 × 36 mm. Ferrania 21°.

Enlargement of "Humanoid" made by Joan Creighton from one of the original prints

A NORWEGIAN UFO EXPERIENCE IN 1963

Nils J. Jacobsen

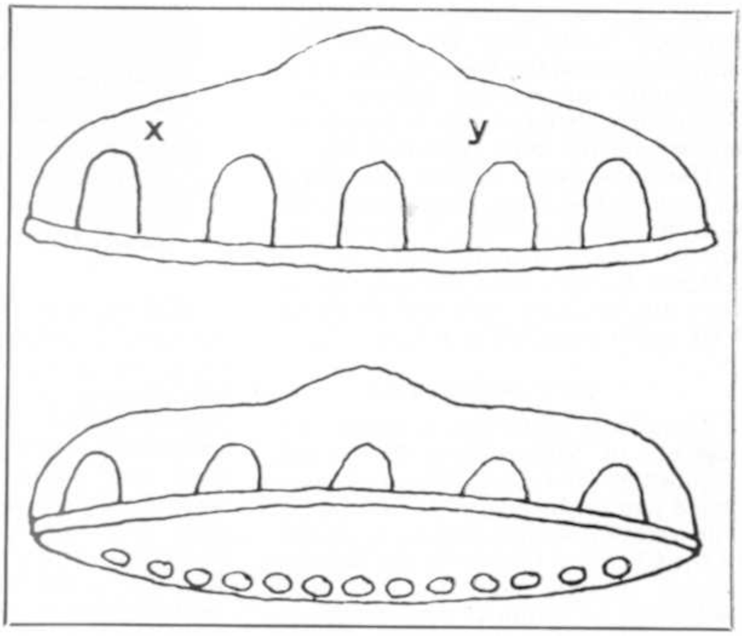
This account submitted by our correspondent in Norway, is based on a report translated into English by K. Aasheim.

THIS report of a particularly interesting Norwegian sighting in 1963, has come to the attention of UFO-INFORMASJON of Oslo. The observation took place over the sea near a small island named Skjervøy which lies off the coast of the northern part of Norway. Here follows a summary of the incident, as told by the observer himself, Helge Mikalsen of Skjervøy, in a report signed on March 22, 1968:

"On August 21 or 22, 1963, at 5.00 p.m., I put out in my boat on a fishing trip to the sound called Kagsund, near Skjervøy. The weather was clear and there was no wind. At about 6.30 p.m. I was going to change my fishing location to near the 'Skjervøyskjeret' (sunken rock), and was looking west towards the island Arnøy. I suddenly saw a flame, as from a rocket, shooting out from the mountain. I thought the Navy was performing some kind of training mission, but if so, they would have had to be testing something new, because I saw a 6-feet-wide orange-coloured flame. I then saw an object which went straight up in the air, but the speed was not as fast as that of a rocket being launched! At a height of about 6,000 feet, the flame disappeared and I saw the sharp outline of a grey object. I figured it was some sort of balloon or parachute. The object then started to move eastward straight against the wind, and keeping the same altitude it passed over a mountain top (2,350 feet), and a small village.

"As the object moved out over the sound, approaching me, it came lower and I realised it was certainly no balloon or parachute. Then the thought struck me that it was a UFO. I now observed two objects, one large and one small. The large object had five big 'windows' on the side towards me, which were oval on top and about 6 feet high. The distance to the object was 450 feet, and it hovered about 40 to 50 feet above the water. Suddenly, what appeared to be two rails came down out of the large object, and the smaller one hooked on to these and was drawn into the larger one. The small thing was oval, about 6 by 9 feet. No flame or smoke was observed, and there was no sound.

"The time was by now 6.40 p.m., and I must admit I was feeling nervous and afraid. For a short moment I had looked around for other witnesses, but could see no other boats. The wind had now increased and the sea was dark, but underneath the object the sea was calm and shiny. In one of the object's windows, I saw a green light, the beam from which was directed at me. The round light (about one foot in diameter) was changing colour, light and dark green, and something seemed to



From sketches made by the witness

be moving behind the light. I tried to lift a fish into the boat, but could not manage it. I seemed to be paralysed. Whether this was due to the excitement or something else, I do not know.

"I judged the large object to be about 30 feet high, and 105-120 feet long (diameter?). I cannot say for certain if the object was oval or circular, as it had the same side turned towards me during the whole of my observation. It was flat underneath, but had a dome on top.

"The object had stopped right over a large sunken German cargo ship which was shipwrecked here in 1944, and which carried ore (metal) and quicksilver. I watched something—I am not too certain of this—either being drawn out of, or dumped into, the sea. Several little dark things were seen between the object and the sea surface. To me it seemed that something was coming up out of the sea, and entering in through the bottom of the object. It hovered motionless throughout this time which was about 10 minutes. The UFO then tilted a little to one side and started to accelerate.

Continued on Page 24

PARAPSYCHOLOGY
Some Facts

Gordon Creighton

DESPITE the detailed information available regarding researches in the field of Parapsychology by such bodies as NASA and by eminent scientists in the USSR, we have heard of late a good many voices of the "magnificently uninformed" (in such places as the *New Scientist* and elsewhere) parroting the familiar cry that Parapsychology is a load of old unscientific rubbish.

So perhaps it would be worthwhile to take time out now to note that, according to the latest number of the Newsletter of the American Parapsychology Foundation to reach Britain, the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) has just accepted the *Parapsychology Association* into affiliation—by a vote of approximately five to one.

The AAAS, founded in 1848, has 300 affiliated societies in the fields of science, medicine, and engineering.

The Parapsychology Association was established in 1957 with a world-wide membership.

So can we perhaps now have a few less howls that Parapsychology is "unscientific" or "not scientifically respectable"? If some of the shrill young know-it-alls at our universities and elsewhere would take the trouble to look into the historical facts they would find that Parapsychology had its inception nearly a century ago (1882), here in Britain, when the Society for Psychical Research was founded by a particularly brilliant group of men—many of them Cambridge men—of whom our universities ought to be (and maybe one day will be) proud.

Presidents of the British S.P.R. since 1882 include the following:

Professor Henry Sidgwick
Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S.
The Earl of Balfour, K.G. O.M.
Professor William James
Sir William Crookes, O.M., F.R.S.
Frederick W. H. Myers
Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S.
Sir William Barrett, F.R.S.
Andrew Lang
Professor Henri Bergson
F. C. S. Schiller, D.Sc.
Professor Gilbert Murray, O.M.
Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Camille Flammarion
Professor Dr. Hans Driesch
Professor Gardner Murphy, Ph.D.
Professor Sir Alister Hardy, F.R.S.

A notable parapsychologist of our own day is the Cambridge mathematician Dr. G. A. R. Owen, whose recent work *Can We Explain The Poltergeist?* (1964) is already a standard reference book and destined to be a classic. Dr. Owen won an important parapsychological award with it, and is now in Toronto, where he directs the New Horizons Research Foundation, an organisation financed by wealthy private interests.

In view of the astounding parapsychological discoveries now being made in Russia we can be quite sure that men like Dr. Owen are not wasting their time on any wild goose chases.

Nobody, of course, is under any obligation to face facts, and if folk choose to remain in ignorance of these matters theirs is the supreme privilege of doing so, while others will get on with what distinguished British thinkers and scholars, from Gladstone to Oxford biologist Professor Sir Alister Hardy, F.R.S. (last year's President of the British S.P.R.), have described as unquestionably the most important field of research demanding the serious attention of our allegedly sapient species. (A species which is making an egregious spectacle of itself and which, if we can judge by the antics of some of the current generation at Oxford, Cambridge and elsewhere, has quite a way to go if it intends to produce men up to the calibre of 1882.)

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THE AIRSHIP . . . FACT AND FICTION

Donald B. Hanlon

IN an important book, *Mysteries of the Skies* by Gordon Lore, Jr., and Harold Deneault, Jr., the authors devote themselves to a review of pre-1947 UFO sightings and in so doing have presented much new and significant material.

Of particular interest are the first two chapters which deal with the 1896-97 airship sightings. The authors are apparently totally unaware of the discussions of these sightings which have been presented in the pages of this REVIEW since 1965. This is indeed unfortunate since much of their material complements and in many cases substantiates that which has been presented here.

In their "Appendix C" the authors have included a chart of bright planet positions for November 1896-June 1897 which I have found most helpful in eliminating a number of "sightings" possibly caused by astronomical bodies. It was found that Venus could have been a major culprit.

Also included is a list of towns and cities[1] from which the authors have found reports. As a result of my researches into the mid-western states I might add the following locations[2]:

Illinois
Arcola
Arrowsmith
Cabery
Downs
El Paso
Greenfield
Hillsboro
Lake Forrest
Minonk
Moline
Mt. Morris
Nashville
Paris
Quincy
Rock Island
Springfield
Vandalia

Indiana
Anderson
Batesville
Gas City
Hope
Muncie
Wabash
Winemac

Iowa
Belle Plain
Cedar Rapids
Green Island
Jefferson
Linn Grove
Northwood
Reinbeck
Solon

Kansas
Belleville
Emporia
Eureka
Everest
Haddam
Kiowa
Leavenworth
Marysville
Washington

Nebraska
Beatrice
Hastings
Grand Island
Kearney
Quovale
York

Wisconsin
Darlington
Eau Claire
Fond du Lac
Grand Rapids
Lodi
Manitowoc
Palmyra
Rio
Sheboygan
West Superior

Michigan
Ann Arbor
Battle Creek

As I have stated previously,[3] there were a number of factors at work at that period which hinder the evaluation of the reports. Aside from misidentification due to astronomical causes, there were:

1. Entirely mythical accounts written by journalists for publication as actual fact (Lore and Deneault quote newspaper tycoon William Randolph Hearst to this effect).

2. A considerable number of admitted hoaxes, including what could be termed the first fake "UFO" photograph in the history of the subject (*Chicago Chronicle*, April 13, 1897).

3. Spurious claims by several individuals of having "invented the airship" (this particular hindrance has been brought into focus as Lore and Deneault have published two patents for an airship taken from the files of the U.S. Patent Office for 1896-97).

An excellent example of an admitted hoax which, incidentally, Lore and Deneault have apparently taken at face value and treated as an authentic landing, is described in the April 17, 1897, edition of the *Chicago Record:*

"Waterloo, Iowa—April 17—Waterloo made the discovery early this morning that an airship was anchored on the west bank of the Cedar river, just inside the city limits, and the citizens thronged to the spot. The ship was constructed of canvas, heavily painted and tightly stitched to a light framework of wood. The principal parts of the concern were two large cigar-shaped balloons, each 36ft. in length, and about 8ft. in diameter at the swell. These lay side by side and slightly elevated between them was the cabin, and inside of this were the compressors and generators with which the man guarding the machine seemed to be perfectly familiar. No opportunity was given anyone to inspect the machinery, and any attempt to cross the rope fence which he had erected was met by an order to stay out.

"Visitors came hastening from all parts of the city, as the news spread rapidly. It was but a few moments until the telephone and telegraph wires were busy receiving messages from outside towns asking for information on the latest airship. So well did the man guard his treasure, and so clearly did he tell the story of how he, in company with a Mr. Stormont, left San Francisco on March 20, and gave every detail up to the time of landing, that fully half of the 5,000 people who visited the place today doubted the truth of the

matter when it leaked out this afternoon. The affair was built by a practical joker who has spent more than a week constructing it, and when completed and placed on the ground in the night not half a dozen persons beside the inventor knew anything about it. The grounds around it are crowded tonight, and people are coming in from a distance expecting to see the 'airship' continue on its journey. When told that one man had fallen overboard just before landing a searching party was organised by some of the more credulous, and a start was made at dragging the river for his remains, when it was discovered that the entire affair was a joke."

It will be seen that pranksters in 1897 were prepared to go to elaborate lengths to have their fun.

The patents, and the newspaper stories concerning one of them, discovered by the authors are anything but convincing.[4] Such patents in the "Machine Age" were a dime a dozen, and no individual has ever stepped forward with conclusive proof that he had mastered heavier-than-air flight. Among the various individuals in the Midwest who claimed to have invented "the airship" we have an A. C. Clinton who claimed he would give a demonstration of his machine at the trans-Mississippi exposition on April 17; he never showed up. A certain Mr. Carr made a deal with the famous Ringling Brothers' circus to demonstrate the airship designed by one F. Meyer at a ticketed performance. At the time agreed upon neither Mr. Carr nor the airship could be located.

A more interesting story of an inventor's claim was reported or *concocted* by a correspondent in the April 11, 1897, *Chicago Chronicle:*

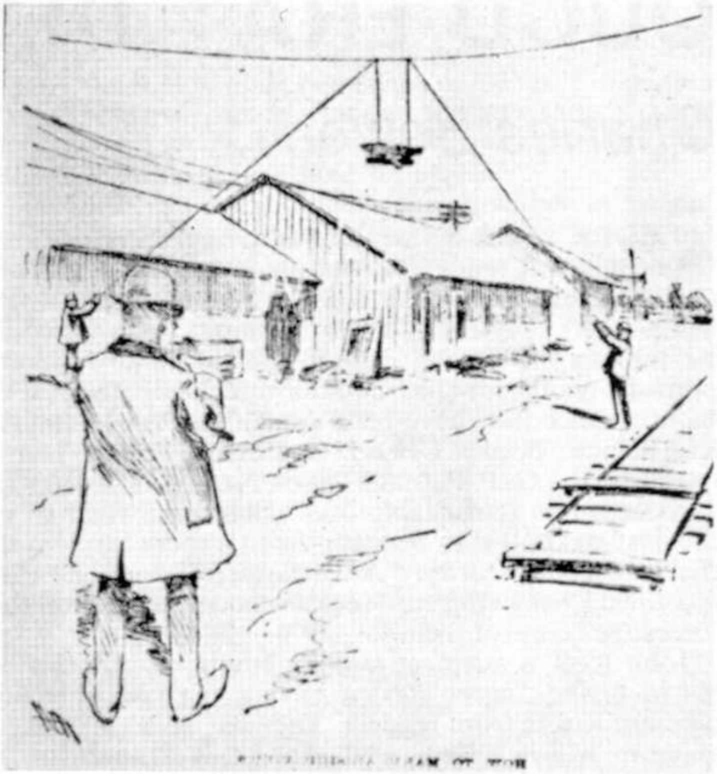
"Taylors Falls, Minnesota, April 10—The famous airship has been found near here. Upon receipt of a bulletin from Minneapolis, your correspondent hastened to the thick woods south of town. He penetrated them with great care. Moving cautiously he came to the edge of a considerable clearing in which he saw lying an immense and curiously shaped object, which looked like a whale at a distance of five feet. At first I feared that it might be some animate thing of terrible proportions. A little observation assured me that it was something of metal and wood. Suddenly a door opened and two men came out of the ship's side. They were reading daily papers and laughing at the surprise and wonder their ship had created. At that moment I rushed out at them. Seeing me they came at me like wild beasts, but I drew a revolver and warned them to stand and deliver their secret. Thereupon one of them introduced himself as J. S. McMasters of Chicago and admitted that he was the inventor of the craft that had excited so much wonder.

" 'There she is,' he said. 'There remain some little things to perfect before we make our discovery known. We will never reveal the secret, but we will soon put on lines of airships between all the principal points in the world. Each trip serves to correct some defect.

" 'All that I can say to you is that the principle on which our invention rests is that of *negative gravity*' (my italics, D.B.H.) 'as opposed to the positive kind with which we are all familiar.'

"While I was asking him some question the wheels on the thing began to revolve, great winglike projections unfolded, and some mysterious force drew the men into the car on the lower side and before my eyes the thing rose and sailed away down the St. Croix.

"The town is full of farmers who saw the mysterious object and came into town to discuss it. The prevailing belief is that it is the devil's own creation. When I told them my story they all said I was crazy and locked me up. I am writing this from the jail, but I am as sane as any man and never write a fake any more than Sioux City and Omaha reporters."



Preparing the 1897 fake!

These are typical of the spurious claims which were rampant at this period. However we do have some evidence that a serious attempt to emulate the behaviour of the real and quite mysterious airship by certain responsible inventors on the West Coast. In an interview with the *Chicago Tribune*, April 10, Max L. Harmar, Secretary of the Chicago Aeronautical Association (whose president was aviation pioneer Octave Chanute), claimed to have a good idea of what was behind the mysterious sightings.

He claimed that Chanute was at that time in California as he was one of a number of wealthy men who were financing the building of an airship. The craft was said to have started a cross-country journey with the eventual destination being Washington, D.C. It was to land in Chicago, however, for purposes of registration, and a reception was being planned by Mr. Harmar. Needless to say, Mr. Harmar was disappointed as the craft observed in that area showed no signs of landing for the festivities. Later it was learned that the California airship that Mr. Chanute had been backing crashed after a very unsuccessful attempt at aerial navigation.

After sifting through data such as the above, one is left with a hard core of sightings (now over 200) of a rather unlikely looking aerial craft which created much commotion among the observers. The only detectable effect which the sightings left on the society of 1896-97 is exactly the same as that left by the modern UFO phenomenon—a psychological impact.

It is clear that the origin of the airship is still very much an open issue. It is also clear that the mystery surrounding its appearance at that particular time in history has deepened.

NOTES

[1] Lore and Deneault: *Mysteries from the Skies*, pps. 24-25.
[2] Refer to map in FSR September/October 1966, p. 9.
[3] *ibid.*, p. 8.
[4] Lore and Deneault, pps. 16-17, 38-39.

example, from power lines, from automobile electrical systems, from electronic equipment, or even from human beings. No joy in any of this for the regular UFO enthusiasts and cultists, some of whom, while critical of "government censorship," have actually censored cases reported to them because the reported details did not fit their accepted frames of reference.

In support of his case the author cites the words of Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard (Caxton Hall address on May 3, 1969). He points out that if Sir Victor, a member of the Air Council in the late 1940s, understood the parapsychological nature of the phenomenon, it is reasonable to assume that the RAF, the British Government, and the United States Government all do so as well. Consequently, official moves to soft-pedal the subject (e.g. Robertson, 1953; Condon, 1969) begin to make political and economic sense.

A tragic contactee

Indeed, if there is truth in what Keel suggests—that the entities have succeeded in controlling the minds of many humans—then there is no knowing to what extent the "Trojan Horse" operators might deceive their human dupes. He quotes many examples of how contactees, both UFO and "psychic", have been fed, allegedly, with scientific and philosophical gobbledegook, with near truths, or with startling predictions of future events, and then savagely discarded. A tragic example is that of Dino Kraspedon (Aladino Felix) who, in 1967, forecast on Brazilian TV that Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy would be assassinated. Kraspedon had gone "dormant" after publishing, in the late 1950s, his book *My Contact with Flying Saucers*, but re-emerged with many 'ufonaut-inspired' prophecies, all of which proved startlingly correct. In 1969 he forecast the outbreak of a wave of violence, murders and armed robberies: the wave got under way, but the police broke up the gang . . . and found that the leader was Dino Kraspedon. Before being taken to prison he announced that the Venusians had promised they would invade Earth to release and avenge him. (Small wonder we hear that the Brazilian authorities are now censoring flying saucer reports, and hampering the activities of UFO investigators.)

Of course, it is possible that Kraspedon may just be mentally ill; that all the other contactees may be mentally ill. If that be the case, then surely the fact that their mental illness prompts them all to blame everything on flying saucers and their operators, is worthy of study. Whether saucer-induced or not, the frame of mind of the "silent contactees" is the thing that should cause most concern. I agree wholeheartedly with John Keel when he warns: "The study and interpretation of all this belongs in the hands of historians, philosophers, psychiatrists and theologians . . . physical scientists can also make a contribution by applying standard scientific methods to the wealth of data and preparing statistical studies of the events themselves." Which leaves us pretty well as before with a very real job to do!

Among the final points that occur to me are, first, that here and there amid the welter of deceptions, hoaxes and devilry, one glimpses hints that there could be *good* influences at work. I wish more emphasis could have been placed on this aspect, for heaven knows the human race needs *hope*. Gordon Creighton once said to me: "Evil forces would need to be devious because they might have to by-pass protecting good influences." For all our sakes, and quite regardless of UFOs, I hope very much that the good influence "out there" will prevail for it seems, when we look around, that the bad influences have quite a hold on us.

Secondly—and this can hardly be qualified as "hope" —there is always a chance that John Keel himself has been misled. What if the cause of all our problems is the work of extraterrestrials with an advanced technology, incomprehensible and like magic; visitors who spread hallucinatory images among witnesses and contactees, perhaps by some unknown use of radiation, from interloping solid craft? The purpose? A cover-up to lead humans into believing that UFO entities are nothing more than fairies, or elementals?

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ANOTHER BOOK REVIEW

Strange Creatures from Time and Space, by John A. Keel (Fawcett Gold Medal Books paperback No. T 2219, U.S.$0.75, Fawcett Publications Inc., Greenwich, Connecticut, 1970).

As was recently announced, the large, long awaited, and very important new book by John Keel proved to be too much for one volume and has therefore been divided into two books, namely *UFOs: Operation Trojan Horse* (published by Putnams), and this fascinating paperback with its wealth of condensed information about some of the more "erratic" elements in our subject—the extraordinary creatures which have been turning up in such numbers lately and which may possibly be emerging from the unseen worlds around us rather than from any other planets, far or near.

Both these books will take their place beside Dr. Jacques Vallée's *Passport to Magonia* and the works of Charles Fort as classics and indispensables for all those true researchers who desire to look at all aspects of the problems of "Ufology" and parapsychology, and who do not seek to turn aside when they encounter certain features that are neither prepossessing nor reassuring.

Ambling nightmares, "uglies and nasties", "flying felines", hairy monsters, giants, "cattle-rustlers from the skies", "winged weirdos", "man-birds", "mothmen", phantom killers of people and of livestock, demons and vampires, all are here, and in abundance.

example, from power lines, from automobile electrical systems, from electronic equipment, or even from human beings. No joy in any of this for the regular UFO enthusiasts and cultists, some of whom, while critical of "government censorship," have actually censored cases reported to them because the reported details did not fit their accepted frames of reference.

In support of his case the author cites the words of Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard (Caxton Hall address on May 3, 1969). He points out that if Sir Victor, a member of the Air Council in the late 1940s, understood the parapsychological nature of the phenomenon, it is reasonable to assume that the RAF, the British Government, and the United States Government all do so as well. Consequently, official moves to soft-pedal the subject (e.g. Robertson, 1953; Condon, 1969) begin to make political and economic sense.

A tragic contactee

Indeed, if there is truth in what Keel suggests—that the entities have succeeded in controlling the minds of many humans—then there is no knowing to what extent the "Trojan Horse" operators might deceive their human dupes. He quotes many examples of how contactees, both UFO and "psychic", have been fed, allegedly, with scientific and philosophical gobbledegook, with near truths, or with startling predictions of future events, and then savagely discarded. A tragic example is that of Dino Kraspedon (Aladino Felix) who, in 1967, forecast on Brazilian TV that Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy would be assassinated. Kraspedon had gone "dormant" after publishing, in the late 1950s, his book *My Contact with Flying Saucers*, but re-emerged with many 'ufonaut-inspired' prophecies, all of which proved startlingly correct. In 1969 he forecast the outbreak of a wave of violence, murders and armed robberies: the wave got under way, but the police broke up the gang . . . and found that the leader was Dino Kraspedon. Before being taken to prison he announced that the Venusians had promised they would invade Earth to release and avenge him. (Small wonder we hear that the Brazilian authorities are now censoring flying saucer reports, and hampering the activities of UFO investigators.)

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EERIE NIGHT AT THE CHÂTEAU DES MARTINS

Jean-Claude Baillon

M. Baillon is Secretary of a group, Cercle d'Information des Phénomènes Insolites (CIESPI), of Poitiers. His contribution was translated by Gordon Creighton.

ONE evening in August 1969 I was visiting my brother-in-law, who lives in the Château des Martins at Bignoux, a few miles to the north-east of Poitiers, which lies in the west-central region of France, and we fell to talking about certain extraordinary phenomena in general, and UFOs in particular. In the course of the discussion my sister told me that one night, several months earlier, she had been awakened by the stampeding of the horses in the Château park. They had bolted and were making an infernal din galloping round and round the grounds. This disturbance had gone on for most of the night. She added moreover that the Château caretaker, Monsieur Meingault, had gone out into the park at the time and, so his wife said, he had seen something shining which was chasing the horses.

On learning this I naturally lost no time in asking the caretaker for further details.

At first I had some difficulty in getting a precise date out of him, M. Meingault not having at all the sort of head for dates. However, by various cross-checks, it was established that it was on a night when my brother-in-law and the owner of the Château were both absent, and I was able thus to determine that the events in question had occurred at the end of the winter, probably during February. It was on a moonless night, and it must have occurred around about February 16, 1969.

That night, which was thus pitch-dark, the caretaker was in his kitchen when he heard the horses (to be precise, three mares and two colts) galloping about in the park. So he went outside, and after walking a few paces at the top of the Château steps, he saw the horses go past at full pelt. Then his attention was caught by a pair of shining eyes, intensely bright, situated at a spot between a clump of bushes and the paddock fence. (See Fig. 2 and photos.)

Deciding to find out what was frightening the horses, he went back into the Château, armed himself with a gun, and then (with considerable difficulty, owing to the darkness) made a tour right round the Château. Then he caught sight again of the galloping horses, still continuing their mad circus, as they dashed through a thicket which normally they would never have entered owing to the danger of injury to their legs. For a few moments he had the impression—quite fleeting, it is true—that there was a shadow pursuing tne horses. Then he fired a few shots into the air to frighten off the "attacker" should there be one. Seeing that the animals still would not settle down, he then finally decided to go back to bed.

Next morning, and my sister has confirmed this to me, the horses were still disturbed. And it was then that the caretaker discovered that considerable damage had been done to the fence around the paddock. The fence in question is a very solid one made of thick posts. It was still in this damaged condition when I was there, so I was

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Book Review *Continued from Page 23*

There is also a certain amount of material on the "M.I.B." problem, and a chapter entitled "The Bedroom Invaders"—a theme to which Jacques Vallée (*Passport to Magonia*) has so far been the only modern writer to devote much attention. It has its unsavoury side, the implications of which we must however face if we wish to make an honest study of these matters. (Mediaeval scholars knew plenty about this subject, of course, and wrote about it at length.)

Keel also has one or two chapters dealing with the evidence for various "*terrestrial unknowns*" such as the Loch Ness Monster and other lake-dwelling creatures, as well as a number of sub-species of primitive men usually classified under such blanket terms as "Abominable Snowmen", "Sasquatch", etc. (Incidentally, readers who are particularly interested in the remarkable recent Soviet discoveries about these primitive men, whose presence in our own day has been detected over wide areas of the USSR, will find the most complete and reliable statement on the whole situation in Miss Odette Tchernine's second "Snowman" book, due to be issued this autumn by Neville Spearman of London under the title *The Yeti*.)

GORDON CREIGHTON.

Norwegian UFO *Continued from Page 18*

Suddenly the large object's speed increased tremendously, and in one minute it had disappeared in a northerly direction out the fjord of Kvenangen.

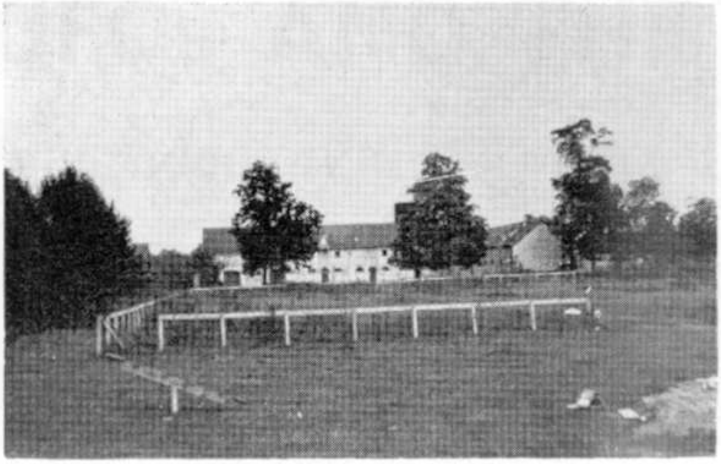
"The colour of the object was metallic, or silver-grey.

"The upper sketch shows the object as I saw it hovering in front of me. It was through the window on the left side, marked X, that the little object was drawn into the larger. The second window from the right, marked Y, was the one from whence the green light beam shone.

"The second drawing represents the object as seen from below, at an angle. Here is seen a detail which is not mentioned in the story: a series of round, funnel-like cups, which I believe must have been movable, because some of them pointed down, while some pointed in other directions. I cannot describe these in more detail, as I only saw them for a few seconds.

"I give my word that this is a true account of a personal experience."

On the basis of the investigations carried out by TRONDHEIM UFO FORENING, Trondheim, and UFO-INFORMASJON, Oslo, it is considered that this person is reliable, and that the story very likely is true. Mr. Mikalsen has agreed to his account being published.



View from where the witness stood

The broken paddock fence

able to see for myself that it was smashed in more than ten places. I then asked Monsieur Meingault to continue with the details of his story.

The eyes that he had seen were of a very pale and particularly brilliant green, and they must also have been pretty big to be visible at that distance (see photos). M. Meingault, who served in the French Colonial Army, described these eyes as being like the eyes of a tiger, but very bright.

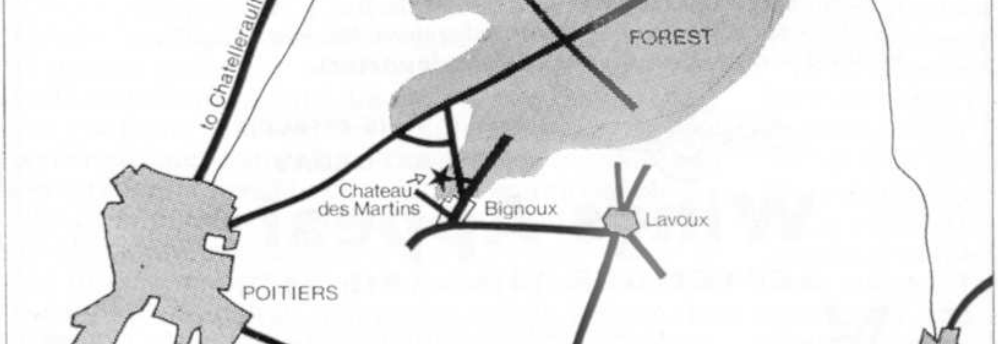
We were able to establish pretty exactly that the eyes were at a height of about 1 m. 15 cm. from the ground, i.e. at about the height of my belt. Unfortunately M. Meingault was unable to describe any facial features of the "unidentified" being that owned the eyes for, as I have already said, it was a particularly dark night, and on top of that the eyes were in what was probably the darkest place in the whole park.

I also searched the ground for footprints, but without result. It must of course be borne in mind that, although the spot in question is one over which few people normally walk, the occurrence had been several months before, and any prints or marks could have been effaced long ago by rain and snow.

M. Meingault described the affair in the most natural sort of way: "Well," he said, "I am just telling you *what I saw*. Now, as regards the question of knowing *what it was* . . . well, I just haven't the faintest idea." All the same he categorically rejects the theory that it was a stray dog. The reaction of the horses would in that case have been rather to kick the aggressor (the caretaker's own dog had recently had a sharp taste of this) or calmly to make off from this type of known danger.

It does not seem to me that Monsieur Meingault has any particular predilection for ufological literature. In the course of our discussion his son cut in with the remark: "perhaps it was a Martian!" but his father did not seem to have heard what he said and, as befits a man of "common sense", brushed the hypothesis aside with a gesture of the hand.

A few days after starting this investigation, I happened by chance to run across an article in the *Centre-Presse*, the local newspaper (August 22, 1969) which dealt with an old Poitiers legend and bears the title *The Monster of the Forest of Moulière*. (The Château des Martins lies in fact just inside the south-western tip of this large piece of forest.)



Here is the full text of the article:

The Monster of the Forest of Moulière

"In former times in the countryside of Poitiers many people held that at night, and particularly at certain times of the year, one could chiefly hear, and sometimes also could see, fantastic animals flitting about above the clouds. They called it *La chasse-galerie!*

"Around about the year 1830, a gamekeeper of the forest of Moulière had been celebrating joyously and copiously one night with some friends after a particularly successful wolf-hunt.

"At about midnight, following upon this agreeable and 'well-irrigated' evening session, the gamekeeper was returning in gay mood to his home in the forest. The sky was sprinkled with stars and the cold was particularly sharp on that February night.

"Ricochon (for such was the name of our hero) had his loaded gun on his shoulder and as he strode along he was keeping an eye open for any noxious creature that might come within range of him. His temporary state of euphoria had not caused him to lose his inborn hunter's sense.

"When he had reached a point not far from his little house in the forest, he suddenly heard a rushing sound of wings that seemed like the passage of a flight of bats. 'Ha! Ha!' quoth he to himself: 'It's *la chasse-galerie!*'

"Emboldened by the good wine ingested in more than substantial quantity, he told himself that 'Lucifer's deer' would make a good target and one that he would, when all was said and done, be happy to be able to contemplate at close quarters.

"Suddenly a dense black cloud blotted out the starlight and at the same moment a strange and deafening noise was heard. He raised his gun to his shoulder and fired at the dark mass. A fearful piercing cry rang out, and a shapeless and inert mass fell at his feet. Terrified, Ricochon dashed off home, slammed the door and shot the heavy bolt behind him.

"Never in his life had he known such fear. Completely sobered up by now, he had no illusions about the situation in which he found himself: he had just shot one of the Devil's own creatures, and the revenge would be terrible. . . . Alone in the forest, without help, how could he escape from the danger? 'Ah, mon Dieu,' said he, 'if I come through this night all right, I'll go into town straight away tomorrow to get some holy water, a crucifix, and some statues of the Holy Virgin and of good Saint Radegonde. . . .'

"The formulation of this firm intention restored some of his courage. He said some prayers, though still trembling at the least sound and expecting to see that Horrible monster, the Devil, appear before him.

"And thus, in anguish of soul, he awaited the dawn, not daring to venture forth before it, and hoping that when the moment arrived he would in fact be unable to find the creature he had shot.

"But when he had gone but a few steps from his house a shudder ran through him. For he now beheld the object of his terror, lying in a pool of blood.

"Recovering his composure finally, he told himself that the creature was after all well and truly dead. All the same he approached it gingerly and apprehensively, trembling in every limb. For surely indeed this must be the Beast of the Apocalypse!

"And now what was he to do with the Monster? It was indeed a big problem. Should he just bury it and tell nobody? But then, what a pity! His exploit deserved to be told. . . .

"After musing at length upon the problem, he harnessed his horse to his biggest cart and tried to lift his unusual 'game', to get it on the cart. The operation was a difficult one, but finally, with a little help from his imagination, he rigged up a sort of winch and completed the task.

"Then, this arduous job completed, he covered the carcass with straw and set out for Poitiers.

"At first, the horse's legs trembled so much that it could scarcely move, but after a few good strokes of the whip it began to gallop at full pelt as if trying to flee from some danger behind it.

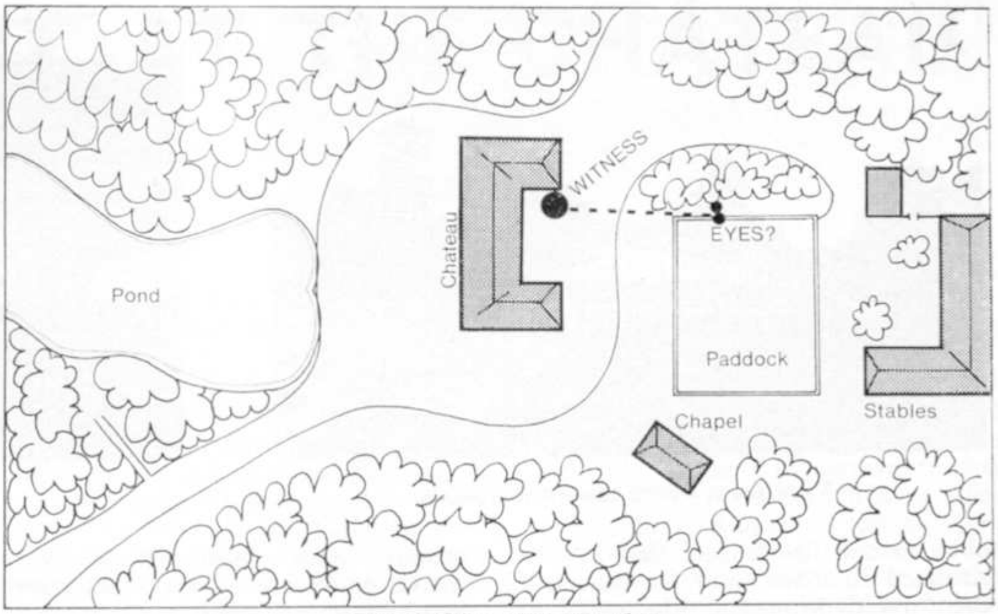
"At long last, Ricochon reached his goal, the police station. The Préfect de Police viewed the Monster, and forbade the gamekeeper to say a word about it to anybody. In a moment of half-confidence the gamekeeper subsequently declared however to someone that 'his beast' had a horrible human head, surmounted by enormous horns.

"What became of this creature? A mystery! Be that as it may, the rumours about it spread through the town of Poitiers and gave rise to the saying: *'as ugly as Ricochon's beast'*."

—Guy Thibault
(From *Mémoires Des Autres*, by La Comtesse Dash).

What are we to conclude from all this? There is only one sure point in the strange affair: namely that the horses in the grounds of the Château des Martins were frightened by something that—at least as far as *they* were

Continued on p.34



The Château des Martins

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PROCEEDS TO BE DEVOTED TO CHARITABLE & WELFARE PURPOSES

UFOs AND THE OCCULT - 1

Ivar Mackay

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW welcomes to its pages this contribution by Capt. Mackay, Chairman of the British UFO Research Association.*

IT has been remarked by a growing number of researchers that apart from some very convincingly material UFOs operating within our atmosphere, for which there is no reason to think otherwise than that they originate from some source within our own physical universe, there are others which appear to be behaving very strangely indeed, and that what I can only describe as "occurrences" of a particularly odd nature are taking place, which strongly suggest the existence of a super-normal element connected with the phenomena.

For a considerable number of years I have read and thought about these "off-beat" cases with increasing interest, since there appeared to be so many features in common with the Occult and "Spiritualistic" Physical phenomena to which I have devoted nearly half a life-time of deep examination and research, and of which there remains scarcely a phase with which I am unfamiliar.

These similarities are so remarkable that, after more than two decades of comparatively fruitless research into the UFO enigma, I feel that a new line of approach, from the occult standpoint, might be found to be complementary to existing lines of research and to prove rewarding.

It was with this idea in mind that the following notes have been compiled, emphasising that they are in no way intended as a comprehensive study—merely as *a preliminary introduction to a suggestive enquiry*.

1. Occultism

The "Unknown" has always existed, and for us, relatively speaking, will always exist. Occultism, in spite of the absurdly ignorant popular and general conception of it, is nothing more nor less than a process of enquiry into the conditions and laws prevailing at other levels of matter or consciousness, other space-time-continua, to use a modern term, and their effects upon ourselves and our environment.

Occult "practice" consists of pursuing an accredited and proven technique whereby one is trained to be actually conscious of, and then to operate within, these other continua. During this training the conditions experienced are naturally strange and bewildering; previous concepts need to be modified, emotional blocks to new concepts have to be resolved, and old established shibboleths and prejudices have to be thrown over in order to achieve the elasticity of mental outlook and capacity for unbiased judgement which has to be attained if further intelligent progress is to be achieved.

It is of interest to note here that some *avant-garde* scientists have gone to the extent of postulating other states of existence, or "Parallel Universes" to account for certain observed anomalies, suggesting that penetration into other space-time-continua is theoretically possible but that the operative mechanics to achieve this are far and away beyond modern technological know-how, and would probably remain so for an extremely long time to come.

These training techniques can, in a way, be likened to psychoanalytical techniques of a hyper-psychological order, and consequently must be practised under the supervision of a competent and qualified instructor so that the well-being and protection of the novice can be maintained, for not only are the positive and higher Orders of Intelligences and Powers encountered, but also the negative and lower Orders. Since Mankind is, generally speaking, largely negative in physical and moral fibre, it is this latter category that Man is more prone to encounter and, without an authoritative training, lack of knowledge, and the ability of true discrimination, this would almost inevitably lead him to eventual mental and moral disintegration.

This is the danger which very much faces the Lunatic Fringe UFO Cults who permit themselves to be "taken over" and be "conditioned" in a negative mediumistic fashion by bombastic and patronising "extra-terrestrial" "Masters" whose vapid pontifications would merely be pathetically amusing if it were not for the fact that, without intelligent consideration or in any way being challenged, they are swallowed wholesale by their wishful-thinking and gullible devotees.

Occultism is not a game for little boys and girls—nor is it a subject for those with conditioned or preconceived ideas—nor is it a matter to be dabbled in by those who have filled themselves with a hotch-potch of superficial, contaminated or popular "occultism"—nor for those whose imaginations and emotions are not to a great extent under good control. It is a very serious and, often, a very dangerous subject psychologically to become involved in, and best avoided unless one's motives are healthy.

In these extremely brief allusions to Occultism I have not even begun to lay bare the bones of so vast a subject, as readers must realise. If they wish to take the matter further then they must be prepared to start from square one and undergo intensive study and training for a great number of years—provided, of course, they are fortunate enough to contact an authentic and qualified instructor in the subject. They may, of course, read up the subject thoroughly and come to no harm provided they use plenty of common sense; maintain a liberal yet impartial and analytical attitude toward their studies; are particularly on their guard towards those who make extravagant claims either to knowledge or to "advanced spiritual

attainment"; treat flattery with suspicion, and, above all, keep a sense of humour.

2. Action

(*to be taken by researchers in supernormal-involvement cases*)

What has been said so far is with the idea of advising the researcher as to the type of field of enquiry he will be entering should he suspect, or find himself involved with, super-normal phenomena either similar to, or closely tied up with, a UFO investigation. Finding himself in such a position and getting out of his depth I can only suggest the following lines of action that he could take:

a. **Don't Panic.** Continue the enquiry in as positive, unemotional and balanced scientific a way as you can, but don't do it by yourself—bring in others to help you.

b. Make exceptionally careful and detailed notes in duplicate of every occurrence, no matter how absurd or weirdly improbable it may appear to be, passing one copy immediately to a responsible research organisation.

c. Don't go all "mystical", sit in "meditation", or "open your mind" to the "Space People"—you are not in a position positively to *know* what type of Intelligence or Energy may be seeking to invade your mind, and you may suffer disastrous harm in consequence of this practice, as has been only too apparent among some researchers in recent years.

d. Don't call in a Spiritualist "medium" unless advised to do so by a more knowledgeable person. I believe there are very few capable of being of help in such situations, and they may cause more trouble than not.

e. If the researcher finds himself, or is found to be, a "natural" sensitive, he should keep well clear of this type of investigation until he has sought advice and received protective training for his sensitivity.

f. Don't court trouble. If in doubt, curtail the enquiry and place it in the hands of one more qualified in this field of research.

3. Similarities in Phenomena

Although there are a number of very much more subtle similarities, the following are good examples of the more striking ones. Should the researcher meet with any of these, particularly if there are several in conjunction, I suggest that he keep the possibility of an occult undertone in mind and be on his guard:

a. **Unpleasant and Pungent Odours**—Sulphur, Ozone, etc.—associated with "Monsters" (Sutton, Vancouver)—at UFO landing sites or left by "Intruders" in connection with UFO landings. Also encountered in séance rooms, and at certain badly haunted locales.

b. **Fear of Strong Light**—Some UFOs take violent avoiding action when beams of light are directed at them. Séance room and supernormal phenomena occur usually in the dark or with only a very dim or red light—bright light appears to prohibit or limit materialisation. (Deliberately caused light failures in cars may have a connection here.)

c. **Precipitations**—Angel Hair, Jelly, Oily Fluids, etc., which evaporate and disappear. Viscous precipitations and the feeling of hairs being drawn across the face are met with during the production of séance room materialisation phenomena.

d. **Lowering of Temperature**—This has been noted with both types of phenomena and may be actual, i.e. the temperature of the locality itself may drop, or it may be that the conditions present produce an apparent bodily feeling of cold due to nervous tension, etc. On the rare occasions when humans have deliberately walked through "ghosts", a feeling of considerable cold has been felt.

e. **Voices heard in the Mind or Brain**—Usually referred to in "contact" cases. This could be telepathy—but it is very similar to the "voices" heard by clairaudients.

f. **Shadowy, Quasi-Solid and Solid Figures**—Walking about outside or inside houses, or suddenly appearing at night to give warnings or make "pronouncements", etc. (Mrs. Appleton, etc.)—similar to séance room materialisations, phantasms, apparitions, or just plain ghosts.

g. **Teleportations**—Common to both fields of research.

h. **Telekinesis**—Common to both fields of research.

i. **Levitation**—of humans and objects is a well-known séance room phenomenon (Jack Webber, Colin Evans, etc.) suggestive of UFO "entities" rising up into "craft" hovering above them, cars and other objects being lifted up and dropped, and the feeling that some observers have had of being drawn up to or towards a UFO.

j. **Materialisation**—UFOs sometimes appear to materialise out of nothing and then fade away into nothing again. Similar to some reported supernormal phenomena.

k. **Exploding Globes of Light**—Noiseless, and with noise—common to both fields of research.

l. **Sound of Explosions, Bangs or Raps**—With apparently no visible or physical source—common to both fields of research.

m. **Unaffected by Physical Forces or Laws**—UFO "entities" appear to be impervious to gunshots and immune from physical attack (1955, Hopkinsville, Kentucky). In addition, the cases of apparent interpenetration of matter by matter, such as re-entry of UFO "entities" through the seemingly solid walls of their "craft", would suggest that we are dealing with another "Order" of matter. In support of this are the strange cases of the Venezuelan "hairy beings" of such dense matter that a knife was deflected from one of them and a gun-butt shattered against another. Interpenetration of matter by matter is a séance room phenomenon (Maria Silbert) and ghostly apparitions are unaffected by weaponry of any kind.

n. **Expansion and Contraction of Objects**—UFOs have appeared as localised points of light and then grown into large quasi-solid objects, only to shrink to pinpoints of light again and disappear. In séance room materialisation phenomena, ectoplasmic faces or hands have been observed as being quite tiny and then to have "grown" to much larger proportions, and later to

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* Capt. Mackay's article is scheduled to appear in a *Manual* on UFOs in course of preparation by Messrs. A. R. Pace, R. H. Stanway and D. H. Trowsdale of Newchapel Observatory, Newchapel, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

shrink away (rather like the blowing up of a balloon with a face painted on it and then letting the air out).

o. **Photography**—some Psychic photographs showing globes of light and shadowy figures could well be mistaken for those which people have claimed as being of UFOs.

(**Note:** This I consider to be a perfect field for immediate comparative research.)

It might be of interest to note here that some UFOs can be photographed but not observed—others can be observed but not photographed—and that this might have some relation to the fact that some are detectable by Radar but are unobservable, while others are observed which are undetectable by Radar.

p. **Physical Effects on Humans**—Prickling of scalp, tingling in hands and body, coldness (see 3/d), partial paralysis or "rooted-to-the-spot" feeling, feeling of lightness and of being drawn towards or up to a UFO or UFO "beings" (see 3/i), muscular and/or mental tension, apprehension, the feeling that "something-is-going-to-happen", and the feeling of being "taken-over" by some influence or forced into some involuntary action, are all similar to effects experienced in relation to occult or super-normal manifestations (see Sec. 1).

q. **Sounds**—It is a tradition in Occultism that the sound of buzzing like a swarm of bees, humming noises, bell-like notes, a whine like a generator, indicate the advent of a Teacher or a Higher Intelligence—all remarkably suggestive of the sounds that UFOs have been heard to emit.

r. **Poltergeist Activity**—Noted in a number of cases after UFOs have been in close proximity. It is a matter for research, however, to determine whether the UFOs are directly responsible for producing this phenomenon or whether it is the effect of the UFOs upon a suitable human subject who then becomes the unconscious source of energy for the production of this phenomenon (see 4c).

(**Note**—References have not been included in the above list. To have done so would have taken up too much space—but perusal of the available literature covering both fields will provide the reader with ample relevant material.)

In the foregoing I have listed only the principal phenomena which appear remarkable for their similarity in both fields of research. These similarities may, of course, be rather in the nature of a red herring. I personally do not think so—there are too many of them to be mere coincidence. On the other hand I am *not* saying that any of them *cannot* be interpreted within another framework of reference—as physical "rational" phenomena, or in a psychological or a "time-cycle" context, etc. I do suggest, however, that this particular line of enquiry should be considered seriously and explored by researchers who are qualified to do so.

[Capt. Mackay's article—which includes an extensive bibliography—will be concluded in our next issue.—EDITOR.]

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A WEIRD CASE FROM THE PAST

Gordon Creighton

WE are indebted to FSR reader John P. Sutcliffe of Southbourne, Bournemouth, for enabling us to secure details of a very strange experience related by a lady who is well known to him.

We at once got in touch with the lady, Mrs. I. J. Goodwin, of Stranden, Bournemouth, and she has given her consent to publication for the first time of the episode which was witnessed by her and her brother forty years ago. Like a number of other cases which we have recently published, it concerns the alleged sighting of an incredibly tiny craft, and tiny occupant to match.

Mrs. Goodwin's account is as follows:

"I will tell you the facts of my personal experience exactly as I remember them.

"I was born in 1924 at 57 North Road, Hertford, Herts. One day in 1929, at about the age of five, I was playing in the garden. With me was my eight-year-old brother (Mr. Priest, now living at Moordown, Bournemouth). He was suffering from an infected knee, due to a fall, and was consequently confined at that time to a chair.

"At that date the road was a lane, with just two pairs of houses, one of which was ours, and behind the houses there was an orchard.

"So far as I can truthfully recall, what happened was that we heard the sound of an engine—what I would today liken to a quietened version of a trainer plane. My brother and I looked up and saw, coming over the garden fence from the orchard, this small aeroplane (of biplane type) which swooped down and landed briefly, almost striking the dustbin.* It remained there for possibly just a few seconds and then took off and was gone, but in that short time I had a perfect view not only of the tiny biplane but also of a perfectly proportioned tiny pilot wearing a leather flying helmet, who waved to us as he took off.

"Neither my brother nor I ever spoke of the strange sight, so far as I recall, until about ten years ago when, in the presence of our mother and of other members of the family, I asked him whether he recalled the episode. He replied that he too had wondered many times, over the years, about that tiny plane and its tiny occupant.

"May I be permitted to add here that my brother is so honest that he would certainly not claim anything beyond what he could truthfully recall of an experience.

"I am very sorry that I cannot swear to the exact measurements, but I would estimate the wing-span of the tiny aircraft at no more than 12-15 inches, with the tiny pilot in perfect proportion thereto.

"Although I do not recall his having said it, my brother apparently went into the house and told mother: 'That aeroplane nearly hit the dustbin.'

"This is a true and honest account as I remember it. The house and garden still exist, but the orchard has long ceased to be there.

"I have no explanation to offer, but I do know that this was not a figment of my imagination and, although I have not mentioned this correspondence to my brother, I give you herewith his address so that you may question him too should you wish to do so.

"I trust that you will glean something of interest from my experience, and I shall be most interested to hear of any explanation that you can give. You have my permission to print this account."

Since we have undertaken to examine all claims made, however strange, this story from a lady whom reader John P. Sutcliffe describes as entirely trustworthy must also have its place in the record, though we must bear in mind the ages of the witnesses. In the whole weird business of the "UFOs" and of the "UFO occupants", there is, I submit, nothing weirder than the many tales of creatures that change in shape and size, or of creatures that appear to be minute replicas of human beings.

Those who have familiarised themselves with the huge body of documentation found in Fairylore and Folklore will know that, if human testimony has any value or meaning at all, then the testimony as to the existence of precisely such creatures is copious and striking. One remarkable investigator well known to me who, throughout his whole life, has seen many of these creatures and described them in his books, emphasises that whatever they may be and from wherever they may come,† they are quite definitely *not of our kind of matter, are liable to change shape or size rapidly, and are intensely imitative, apeing the clothing and the doings of Mankind.*

Lack of space prevents further discussion of so thorny a problem. To those who are quite sure that all these tales are the concoctions of raving lunatics, I would put just one question: do you remember the wartime stories in the Royal Air Force about *gremlins*, and has it never occurred to you that the very existence of such a strange body of tales is itself a hint . . . for those who know in which direction to look?

Tiny, shape-changing, size-changing, tenuous creatures of some sort of highly plastic matter have been reported throughout all history and from every land. We can no longer afford to sit back smugly and laugh them off. The reports about them must be collected and studied. We are going to be very surprised by what we find.

NOTES

* English term for the trash or garbage container.

† There is no suggestion that they are extraterrestrial.

FINNISH ENCOUNTER IN THE SNOW

Sven-Olof Fredrickson

More about the post-UFO-experience illnesses of the two skiers

SINCE I posted my first report of the strange events of January 7, 1970, near Heinola, to *Flying Saucer Review* [included in the World Round-up feature of our May/June issue—EDITOR] we have received more information from the two Finns. One of them, Mr. Esko Viljo, seems to have misunderstood some of our questions, so we haven't received much new information from him. Mr. Arno Heinonen, on the other hand, has done a lot to help us. He tells us in the letter: "We were not scared. We didn't talk. We just did nothing. We found ourselves in a sort of mist that paralysed us. The next day we did not remember much of what had happened. Not until now has it become clear to us what really happened."

This explains why Mr. Heinonen has a lot more to tell this time. He wrote it down some time between April 10 and 15. Some parts of his letter are not included in this text because they are the same as in our previous report (see Fig. 1).

From the latest Heinonen letter

"As usual we were skiing at Imjarvi. It was cold, —17° Celcius. We took a pause and then, after a while, I heard a sound far away which gradually became stronger and stronger. I looked up against the sky and saw a light grey object coming towards us. It was round and, on its underside, there were three balls, or half-balls. In the middle there was something like a round tube or ring from whence came a weak light (see Fig. 2). Out of this came a red-grey mist or something of that kind. You had to turn your eyes away. The object halted about 4 metres above the ground. (Readers will observe that it is now called an *object*. The object must be the thing that Mr. Viljo previously called a *phenomenon*, and described like a cloud—S-O.F.) The diameter was about 1·30-1·50 metres. From the tube came a lightball, which came down and spread out above the snow. (It is here described as in our previous report—S-O.F.) The colours of the sparks were firelike, green and purple.

"This phenomenon was seen in front of us for some 3-4 seconds. Then it started to rise in the middle and shrink from the edges. About one metre above the ground it appeared like a ball (Mr. Viljo described it as more like a disc—S-O.F.), then it rose up to the object hovering some 4 metres above. I looked for my friend Viljo, but at first I couldn't see him because of the red-grey mist. After a short while, however, I did see him, standing there hanging on his ski-sticks about one metre from the ground. He seemed very small, maybe no taller than 90 cm., unrecognisable, and with a very strong light coming from him. I felt sick and turned away. When, after a while, I looked again, he was as usual."

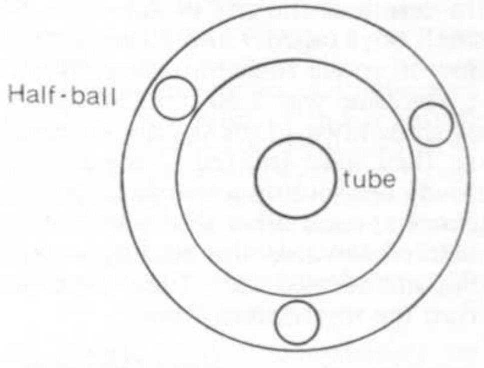
It should be noted that neither Mr. Heinonen nor Mr. Viljo have stated how the object departed.

Continuing symptoms of illness

Mr. Heinonen hasn't visited a doctor since January 14, and he here records what has happened to him up to the time of writing:

"My right arm is painful and I can't work. Also my back still hurts. I feel like there is warm water in my stomach going round and round the whole time. My memory is poor, and so is my balance. I have a headache the whole of the time, and my ears have begun to hurt. My nerves are badly affected, which is something I haven't suffered before. My eyes are highly sensitive to all light, and my eyelids have become swollen. Even worse is that I dream at night. I see the object falling down on me, and I also dream about my friend Esko. I see him as he looked when it happened. He looks old, and small in size, and a strong light is coming from him. I'm afraid of him, and haven't the courage to visit him any longer. I feel as if he is following me and will hurt me, and this even during the daytime.

"I don't feel well, but I can't go to the doctor because Dr. Ihamäki is becoming nervous of me, and Dr. Kajanoja is away. Now I am very nervous, but I will not go to any doctor in Heinola because they



don't believe me. They say there is nothing wrong with me. I can hardly believe it is true that I have so much pain and no one will, or can, help me."

Mr. Esko Viljo says in his letter: "My eyes are very sensitive to light. I feel bad mostly in the evenings. My face and my hands become red, and I get a headache. Sometimes I feel cold, and my hands become blue in colour. I have problems with my balance."

Mr. Viljo hasn't been to a doctor since January 17, when he saw Dr. Ihamäki.

Comment

This case is becoming more and more interesting [and disturbing, too, in view of the reported plight of the two witnesses—EDITOR]. The description given by Mr. Heinonen

could indicate the presence of an object as commonly reported in UFO cases. It should be noted too that on the night of March 2-3, 1970, several witnesses saw an object over Falkenburg, Sweden, which they described as having a couple of half-balls under it. We are at this moment carrying out an investigation into this case, and hope to keep you informed. We will also try to find out more from Finland, and we will follow developments regarding the health of Messrs. Heinonen and Viljo as far as is possible.

I wonder if any FSR readers know of any other cases where witnesses have acted similarly, and where the after-effects are the same. If so, maybe we can find out whether this is due only to shock, or whether some dangerous radiation has hit them. It would also be interesting to know whether any mist or lightball has been observed coming from an object like this on other occasions.

Editor's Note: Mr. Fredrickson, a university student who is studying physics, is a member of a Gothenburg group (known by the initials GICOFF) dedicated to conducting follow-up investigations of newspaper reports of unusual phenomena. We are grateful to him for preparing his contributions in English, and I hasten to add that only a minimal amount of editing was necessary. The results of further investigations will be presented in our next issue.

THE PLYMPTON STORY

Colin McCarthy

IN the early Spring of 1963, in the quiet, respectable suburb of Plympton, situated some three miles from the centre of the city of Adelaide, South Australia, two small boys (aged 9 and 10 respectively) were wondering how to spend their Saturday afternoon.

The time was 2.30 p.m. Suddenly they heard a faint swishing noise in the sky above their heads, and, looking up, they were amazed to see a glowing disc-like object slowly descending towards a nearby field. With a quick glance at each other that said "adventure", they quietly sneaked towards the landing area, and hid behind an old, abandoned car. They were no more than 200ft. from the mysterious object.

UFO Occupant

According to their report, they hardly dared to breathe as they watched a door on the side of the great disc open noiselessly. Stooping to avoid the top of the door, an occupant of the craft stepped out on to the green grass. He was tall (later estimates put him around 7ft.), and was wearing a tight-fitting blue-black tunic, with a purple cape attached. On his head he wore a leather-like cap fastened under his chin, and his hands were covered by large, silver-studded gauntlets, from which sprouted a long tube that went around the back of his head, and finally up one nostril of his nose. His skin was copper red in colour—like a person with fresh sun-burn, and around his waist he wore a large belt, fitted in the front with a small panel on which his fingers were playing continuously.

The two lads were by this time so enthralled that they forgot to remain hidden, and the "visitor" saw them. With a quick movement, he turned and faced the craft, looking at one of the large windows or port-holes surrounding the upper part of the bell-shaped disc. He must have made some signal, because another identically-dressed figure appeared for a brief second at the window, and then was gone.

The craft began to make a small humming sound, and the outer rim began to glow. By this time, the first "visitor" had walked quickly back, and stepped through the opened doorway. With a slight fluttering motion—like a leaf falling from a tree—the object lifted slightly, and then, tilting to an angle of around 10°, arrowed into the sky at high speed.

The two boys ran home and blurted out their story to their parents, who called the police. The constabulary could find no fault in the lads' story, and were convinced that they were telling the truth. To verify the incident, there were twenty other witnesses who saw the object as it sped away from the field.

* * * * *

Further verification of the "craft" and its occupants came in a roundabout way from a story told to UFO investigators some months before the Plympton incident. Unlike the boys' story, the second account received no publicity whatever, and was known only to a few people. Here is the story:

One dark night, around 2.00 a.m., the wife of a farmer of a small farm some 100 miles north of Adelaide was awakened by a bright light shining into the bedroom window. Very curious, the woman looked out and saw a circular object hovering about 200ft. above her large front garden. The UFO was emitting an intense white light, which illuminated the garden and surroundings.

Entity with box

Recovering from her initial shock, the woman stated that she was amazed to see a person standing no more than 30ft. from her bedroom window. Her description of the visitor agreed exactly with that given by the two Plympton boys. While the woman stared, she noticed that the "visitor" was holding a box-like contraption about the size of a large cake tin, through which he was gazing intently.

Continued on Page 34

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to ackowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

Appreciation

Dear Sir,—I want to express much appreciation to: 1. Dr. J. Allen Hynek and 2. Dr. James McDonald for their justly convinced and courageous stand expressed in their articles in FSR of March/April 1970, together with the valuable data and information, 3. To FSR for publishing the articles, 4. To Mr. Charles Bowen for his very appropriate and topical editorial, all stressing and pressing towards more and better scientific "tackling" of the "UFO enigma".

May I here suggest to those scientists who are seriously dedicated to this subject and want to analyse and explain it, right down from its origin to its goal!! and meaning—to start there where Dr. Wilhelm Reich and Dr. M. K. Jessup left off—since they, I feel strongly, showed the way. In particular what is set out in "The Allende Letters" seems to point to a similar direction as the work of Dr. W. Reich did.

Yours faithfully,
E. R. Pitlo, Somerset West, C.P., South Africa.

Straight from the "Trojan Horse's" mouth?

Dear Sir,—Has anyone put forth the idea that the flying saucer occupants may be here to observe and perhaps aid the survivors of a Polar shift as claimed by Hugh Auchinclose Brown, Ikon Thomas and others? Edgar Cayce and other prophets predicted that a cataclysm was imminent in the not-too-distant future. Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Thomas believe that we have reached the point where the earth is about to "flip" at any time.

If there is any merit to these claims, and I feel that there is great merit, I believe that the imbalance of the earth has reached such a critical point at this date that a large meteor striking it at the right angle, or an atomic bomb exploded at a critical point on the earth, may trigger this "flip" prematurely.

It has been shown that the earth has shifted many times in ages past. No doubt flying saucer occupants are aware of this. They may be survivors of an earlier catastrophe. When the first atomic bomb was exploded, they knew man at last had the power to trigger this cataclysm. All their advanced science may not be able to prevent this. Again they may not want to even if they could. After the "flip", they could take over earth for themselves without a casualty. Again their science may be helpless to prevent such a cataclysm, but they are standing by to help the survivors start civilisation on a new course.

I would like to hear from members that are interested in this "Polar shift" theory and also the hollow earth and polar entrance theories.

Sincerely,
F. D. Brownley, 29 McCall Road, Rochester, N.Y. 14615, U.S.A.

From BUFORA Research Director

Dear Sir,—In the last two editions of the FSR Dr. J. Allen Hynek has given us an excellent insight into his own manner of approaching the subject of UFOs. It is perhaps a pity that he has biassed his articles towards reporting others rather than towards putting forward his own views in detail—but probably he is reserving these for his own forthcoming and eagerly-awaited book.

There are three points in Hynek's articles that deserve repetition in isolation for emphasis lest their importance be missed: (1) we are investigating subjective UFO-reports not objective UFO-events (a); (2) to gain attention the evidence for UFO-events must be presented as a developing argument based on consecutive, well ordered data (b); (3) such an exposition should be an extrapolation from current accepted thought, modifying current explanation schemes, not a precipitous leap into speculation (c).

In the second part of his article "Twenty-one Years of UFO Reports", Hynek touches on the oft discussed question of UFO-report classification (in e.g. (d), (e) and (f)). Hynek proposes that there are four classifications of use that are not, unfortunately, mutually exclusive, and that are based on the method of observation of the UFO-event; but after his earlier suggestion that any method of classification should be based on the same observational concepts as were used for the early classification of galaxies, the present writer feels that a sharper tool could be used, allowing a more sophisticated approach but without falling into the trap of requiring the UFO-witness to provide classification characteristics through his own estimation of sophisticated parameters connected with the UFO-event (g). Such a scheme would take the classification in two stages: the UFO-event type and the UFO-evaluation type.

The UFO-event type would be broken down into A: close encounters, B: objects of discernible detail seen from a distance, C: objects with no discernible details seen from a distance. Six sub-classes of A, B and C would cover in A the basic form of the UFO-event described, and in B and C the general behaviour pattern of the UFO-event.

The evaluation types are broken into four classes, P: UFO of high strangeness, Q: UFO of low strangeness, R: identified man-made artifacts, S: identified natural phenomena. Classes R and S are further subdivided to cover the obvious artifacts and phenomena encountered in the majority of UFO-reports.

The writer hopes that this form of sharper tool for classification will act as a distributive filter, parting some of Hynek's "noise" away from the "signal" we occasionally feel is glimpsed within the general pattern of UFO activity. Whether this is so will be presently tested on the British UFO Research Association's sighting report files covering the last 20 years; but in the meantime the writer would be very pleased to hear from any fellow UFO researcher with comments on this letter.

NOTES

(a) Hynek, J. A., "Commentary on the A.A.A.S. Symposium", FSR, **16,** 2, p. 5.
(b) *ibid.*
(c) Hynek, J. A., "Twenty-one Years of UFO Reports"—1, FSR, **16,** 1, p. 3.
(d) Vallée, J., "How to Select Significant UFO Reports", FSR, **11,** 5, p. 15.
(e) Powers, W. T., "Some Preliminary Thoughts on Data Processing", FSR, **12,** 4, p. 21.
(f) Smith, S. L., "Classification of Sightings", UFO Res. Bull., **1,** 1, p. 3.
(g) Saunders, D. R., and Harkins, R. R., *UFOs? Yes!* The New American Library Inc., New York, December 1968, ch. 10, p. 110.

Yours sincerely,
Stephen Smith, M.A. (Director of Research, BUFORA), Hill House, Melton Road, Edwalton, Nottingham NG12 4BU (April 29, 1970).

[*With regard to item* (*3*) *above with its implicit warning against a 'precipitous leap into speculation' Assistant Editor Dan Lloyd observes: "Heavens!*

If nobody ever leaped, we'd still be sharpening flint axeheads!"—EDITOR.]

Why Mr. Leathley-Andrew gave up

Dear Sir,—The notions "Silencing", and "Men In Black", are usually recognised as something sinister and the case of Mr. Brian Leathley-Andrew may possibly be classed as such. Mr. Leathley-Andrew (Mr. L-A), a keen amateur astronomer, first became interested in UFOs after seeing a cigar-shaped object at 12.18 a.m. on November 15, 1967. By September 26, 1968, his interest in the mystery had grown. Mr. L-A, aged 21, had just married and had moved to the house which was to become an information centre regarding UFOs.

By this time Mr. L-A had seen two objects, one being multi-coloured. Being very keen on the subject, he announced in the Coventry *Evening Telegraph* that he would open his home as a UFO information bureau.

He received several seemingly genuine calls over the 'phone, and, of course, an equal amount of "Mickey-taking". All seemed to be going well until December 3, 1968, when we read in the newspaper: "Frightened UFO Man Gives Up And Warns . . ." Mr. L-A claimed that:

1. Someone or something had been responsible for the fact that he had been watched by a man with an orange-glowing face.

2. He had his telephone cut off whenever he tried to talk about UFOs.

3. He received a message by 'phone from a caller speaking unusual English.

4. He also became worried when the lights of a house owned by a friend fluctuated abnormally while they discussed UFOs.

Troubled by these incidents, Mr. L-A abandoned all investigations and destroyed all his files. The incidents which frightened him began in October 1968 when one day he was repairing his car in the back drive at his mother's house. He was by himself, when suddenly he noticed a "man" standing by the garage next door. Nobody had been there previously. The face was glowing orange, and, as he watched, it changed to that of an old man. The character turned and moved away. He could not describe the first face in normal terms. It had eyes, nose and mouth in the proper places, but there was something about the shape that could not be associated with the human figure.

The strange 'phone call was received soon after he opened his bureau, and caused him much worry. He said the speaker seemed extremely knowledgeable about the subject and asked very searching questions. The odd thing about the incident was the way in which the caller spoke: perfect textbook English without any "everyday" words or slang.

Mr. L-A told me that since he gave up his research he has had no trouble with his 'phone. I confess that when I went to interview this gentleman I suspected a hoax. However, I now feel sure he was telling the truth.

Mr. L-A was so worried by the things that happened that he warned people against getting deeply interested in UFOs.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Ashby of our group for his assistance in investigating this case.

R. W. Tibbitts, Coventry Research Group, 43 Tanners Lane, Tile Hill Village, Coventry CV4 9HX.

[*It was some months after the publication of details of this strange affair in certain national newspapers that Mr. Tibbitts offered to look into this case for us. This letter is the outcome, and we are grateful for the trouble he has taken on our behalf*—EDITOR.]

Eerie Night *continued from page 26*

concerned—was anything but ordinary.

It seems to me reasonable to assume that this "something" was the "owner" of those strange green eyes.

We may ask ourselves too whether there is a link between this "being" and the monster of the Poitiers legend? But beyond that, so far as I am concerned, there cannot be any question of an answer in the affirmative. So I shall be content merely to present the problem as it stands.

In any case, I cannot help thinking of John A. Keel's article *West Virginia's Enigmatic "Bird"*, which appeared in *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 4 (July/August 1968).

Plympton *Continued from Page 33*

It soon became obvious that he was investigating her plants and flowers by pointing the device for about 10 seconds at each plant, and then moving a lever or switch, which caused the box to emit an audible click. Investigators were told that this behaviour went on for a few minutes—until the "visitor" turned and saw the woman at the window.

He quickly raised his "cake tin" and, sighting through the back, operated the switch. The device gave its usual click, but the woman's immediate fear proved groundless when nothing catastrophic happened.

She stated, however, that the next few seconds are hazy in her memory, as everything happened so fast. First of all the light from the hovering object went out, leaving the surroundings in inky darkness. Then she thought she heard a faint hum and swishing sound, but couldn't be absolutely positive about this.

When her eyes eventually became accustomed to the darkness, she realised that both the craft and its occupant had gone.

As a strange sequel to her experience, UFOs were seen by many people in and around the general area of her farm for some time afterwards. It was only after several weeks that a very frightened farmer's wife plucked up enough courage to tell her story to UFO researchers.

These stories must certainly go down on record as two of Australia's most interesting and fascinating UFO reports.

NOTES TO EDITORIAL ARTICLE (Page 1)

[1] *The Warminster Phenomenon:* FSR, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July/August 1965).

[2] See Arthur Shuttlewood's two books: *The Warminster Mystery* (Neville Spearman Ltd., London) and *Warnings from Flying Friends* (Portway Press, Warminster).

A NEW FSR CATALOGUE

The effects of UFOs on Animals, Birds, and smaller creatures

Part 4

REMARKABLE cases from another UFO-busy year, 1957, are included in this section of the catalogue, prepared by Gordon Creighton, which will run to more than 170 cases.

THE CATALOGUE—(iv) 1955-1957

54. Smithfield, near Cairns, Australia (7.20 p.m., May 29, 1955—approximate date).

Thomas Robinson and two other farmers saw a "light", trailing flames, land briefly five times. The farm dogs ran out barking as it landed within 100 metres of the witnesses.

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 363 of *A Century of Landings*, in *Lumières dans la Nuit;* also *Passport to Magonia.*

55. Atacama Desert, Argentina (1956).

Dead condors and eagles found in the Andes, in an area where large UFO and gigantic entities were rumoured to have landed.

Horacio Ganteaume: *Have Giants Landed On Cordilleras?* in FSR, September/October 1956.

56. Poole, Dorset, England (April 1956).

A number of people reported seeing a UFO cross the night sky. One of them, a Mr. King of Hengistbury Head area, came out of his house to see why his dog was barking, and observed a bright light with a luminous trail moving steadily across the sky at high speed.

FSR, May/June 1956, p. 23.

57. Twin Falls, Idaho, U.S.A. (weekend of September 8-9, 1956).

New York World Telegram & Sun of September 14 reported that a 200-foot wide saucer landed on a rancn 40 miles south of Twin Falls and snatched a steer. Three witnesses were: E. L. Rayburn, owner of the ranch and a prominent Twin Falls attorney; his two employees, Joe Parker and Dick Parker.

FSR, November/December 1956, p. 7.

58. Cabo Frio, Brazil (10.30 p.m. one night in September 1956).

Sr. O. Guarichi was walking on the beach with his dogs when he saw an object emerge from the sea to land. Two men, 1·80 m. in height, wearing metallic-looking uniforms, came out of it and began picking up objects on the beach. They exchanged gestures with him. When he approached the twenty-metre wide craft, one of his dogs backed away.

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 385 of *A Century of Landings*, in *Lumières dans la Nuit* and *Passport to Magonia.* (From *UFO-Nachrichten*, Germany, March 1961.)

59. Milford, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. (6.00 a.m. on a day in late May 1957).

Miss Frances Stichler was about to enter a barn to feed her chickens when a flat bowl-shaped UFO with a broad rim came whirring into view only about 15ft. above the barn, halted in a tilted position, and she saw a man, apparently of average size, in a tight-fitting grey helmet and grey clothing, sitting on the rim with his feet and legs inside the craft. Under psychiatric examination by FSR medical consultant Dr. Berthold Schwarz, of the Brain Wave Laboratory of the Essex County Overbrook Hospital, on December 7, 1968, Miss Stichler, a person with no signs or past history of emotional or mental disturbance, gave Dr. Schwarz the impression that there was no reason for thinking she was not telling the truth. One curious and somewhat surprising passage in her statement was that she had noted no discernible effects on her chickens or on other birds when the UFO approached so close.

Coral Lorenzen: *UFO Occupants in United States Reports*, in THE HUMANOIDS, also Berthold Eric Schwarz, M.D., *UFO Occupants: Fact or Fantasy?* in FSR, September/October 1969.

60. Schenectady, New York, U.S.A. (October 10, 1957).

Mrs. Edward Yeager, occupant of a trailer near the Duanesburg-Church Road at Mariaville, was feeding her ducks and chickens when a circular object, similar to or identical with one she had seen the day before, swooped down to within 6ft. of the ground and scared away the fowls. Two small dark men emerged from the machine and entered the woods nearby.

FSR, May/June 1958.

61. Dante, Tennessee, U.S.A. (6.30 a.m., November 6, 1957).

Everett Clark, aged 12, saw a tubular craft in a field about 100 yards from his house. Near it were two men and two women, apparently normal-sized people and normally dressed. His own dog Frisky and other dogs of the village were close by, barking at the visitors. One of the men from the machine tried to grab Frisky, who growled and backed away. He then tried to seize another dog, but it attempted to bite him, so he let it go. In subsequent interviews with pressmen, Everett Clark said the visitors talked "like German soldiers" he had seen in films and on television. He said that when they re-entered their craft they seemed to "walk right through the side, as if it was glass". (N.B. A Russian "sputnik" space-capsule, containing the dog *Laika*, had just been launched.)

FSR, January/February 1958, p. 5, also Coral Lorenzen: *UFO Occupants in United States Reports*, in THE HUMANOIDS.

62. Everittstown, New Jersey, U.S.A. (at dusk, evening of November 6, 1957).

Mr. John Trasco claimed that he went out of the house to feed his dog and beheld a brilliant egg-shaped object hovering in front of the barn. He was then confronted by a little man about 3ft. high, "like a leprechaun", dressed in a green suit with shiny buttons, a green cap of "tam-o'shanter" type, and gloves with a shiny object at the tip of each. He had a nose and chin, large protuberant frog-like eyes and a putty-coloured face. Trasco thought the creature said: "We are peaceful people, we don't want no trouble, we only want your dog". Thoroughly frightened, Mr. Trasco replied: "Get the hell out of here!" whereupon the creature fled into the hovering craft which took off straight up and vanished. Mr. Trasco said the creature's voice sounded "sharp and scary," with a sort of "broken accent", as though "from the other side" (i.e. presumably from Europe). The dog, "King", a six-year-old Belgian police dog, which was tethered at the side of the house, had been barking furiously at the intruder

and the craft, and was now frothing at the mouth with excitement and terror.

Delaware Valley News, Milford, N.J., November 15, 1957. Alexander D. Mebane: *Appendix On The Latest American Sightings*, in Aimé Michel's *Flying Saucers And The Straight-Line Mystery* (American edition, Criterion Books, N.Y., 1958). Coral Lorenzen: *UFO Occupants in United States Reports*, in THE HUMANOIDS.

63. Maracajà, S. Brazil (10.30 a.m., November 18, 1957).

Two men, Pedro Zilli and João Ernani, saw six tall thin men in dark grey clothing who entered some aluminium-coloured, metallic-looking discs about 3 metres in diameter which were hovering near the ground about 200 metres from the witnesses. After the craft, totalling five in all, had taken off at incredible speed, the witnesses recalled that for about 20 minutes past the cattle grazing in the vicinity had been showing signs of great disturbance and agitation, looking in a frightened manner towards the group of trees behind which some of the machines were hidden.

FSR, July/August, 1958, p. 27.

64. Drakestown, New Jersey, U.S.A. (night of December 30, 1957).

Auto mechanic George Chowanski was aroused by the barking of his dog and heard a whirring sound "like the sound of an electric shaver." He and his wife saw a lighted object come close to the ground and saw two figures emerge from it and walk around for two minutes.

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 453 of *A Century Of Landings*, in *Lumières dans la Nuit* and *Passport to Magonia*.

World round-up *of news and comment about recent sightings*

AUSTRALIA

More Tully "nests"—and others

The *Australasian Post* for June 12, 1969, had an illustrated article recapitulating the events at Tully.

According to Mr. Vincent Mele, Tully resident, the phenomenon is still continuing in that area. He says that the total number of the nests found at the outset (1966) was as high as 23, and that six more of them have been discovered in the past two years.

The paper also printed a photograph of a large flattened area, 60ft. by 25ft., in what appears to be a crop of sorghum or something similar, at Bungalawyn in the state of New South Wales. The ten-foot stalks were beaten flat by something that evidently had landed there. The discovery was made in April 1969.

There were also signs of movement at the site.

(Credit: **Michael A. McNamara**, Brighton, Victoria.)

FRANCE

Côte-d'Or UFO

From the provincial newspaper *Les Dépêches* for Saturday, May 23/Sunday, May 24, 1970 (published in Côte-d'Or region of East Central France), the following report from Dijon, signed by correspondent J. Wintzenrieth—

"Barely a year after the sighting of an unidentified flying object in the sky over Chevigny-Fénay in the Département of Côte-d'Or, several reliable witnesses now report having seen a strange sight a few days ago near the Château d'Arceau, also in the Côte-d'Or region.

"It was at about 1.30 a.m., in the night of Sunday, May 17/Monday, May 18, 1970. Six people were travelling in a car along the road leading from the Château d'Arceau to the Mirebeau-Gray national highway.

"Monsieur Gérard Sutarik, a professor in Paris, was driving. With him were his wife and another couple, also both professors in Paris, and Monsieur and Mme. Claude Defond, who have a transportation business at Mirebeau-sur-Bèze.

"We interviewed Monsieur Defond and he gave us an account of the apparition seen very clearly by all members of the party.

"He said: 'As we were driving along, the surrounding countryside and the car itself were suddenly all lit up by a powerful bluish-green light. It was a bit like a lightning flash, except perhaps for the colour. During the brief period that it lasted—about ten seconds or so—you could see as well as if it were broad daylight. I put my head out of the car door, and saw a sort of tube which one might compare with the burner of a jet plane, and behind it a bluish-green flame about four or five times as long as the diameter of the tube.'

"Monsieur Defond was not however able to describe for us the exact shape of the machine, the flame being the only thing that had held his attention. He is, however, categorical on this point: namely that throughout the phenomenon none of the passengers in the car heard any sound whatsoever, either preceding or following the apparition.

"According to Monsieur Defond, the machine was following an approximately south-north trajectory.

"He went on: 'I estimated the height of the machine at 200 metres. It appeared to me to be of the size of a bottle. Naturally I thought at first of a jet aircraft, but the colour of the flame, the duration of the flash and, above all, the impressive silence that accompanied the phenomenon, permit us to rule out such a supposition entirely.'

"This is one eyewitness account which we are giving here, but it is necessary to add that several similar sightings have taken place in recent years in Europe and the USA without it having been possible to explain their origin."

* * *

From same paper, *Les Dépêches*, May 26, 1970—

"A resident of Montignac-sur-Vézère, in the Département of Dordogne, last week saw four machines flying in formation from west to east and leaving behind them showers of sparks.

"According to the witness, the objects had the shape of flying saucers."

(Translation: **G. Creighton.**)

(Credit: **H-J. Besset,** Chenôve, France).

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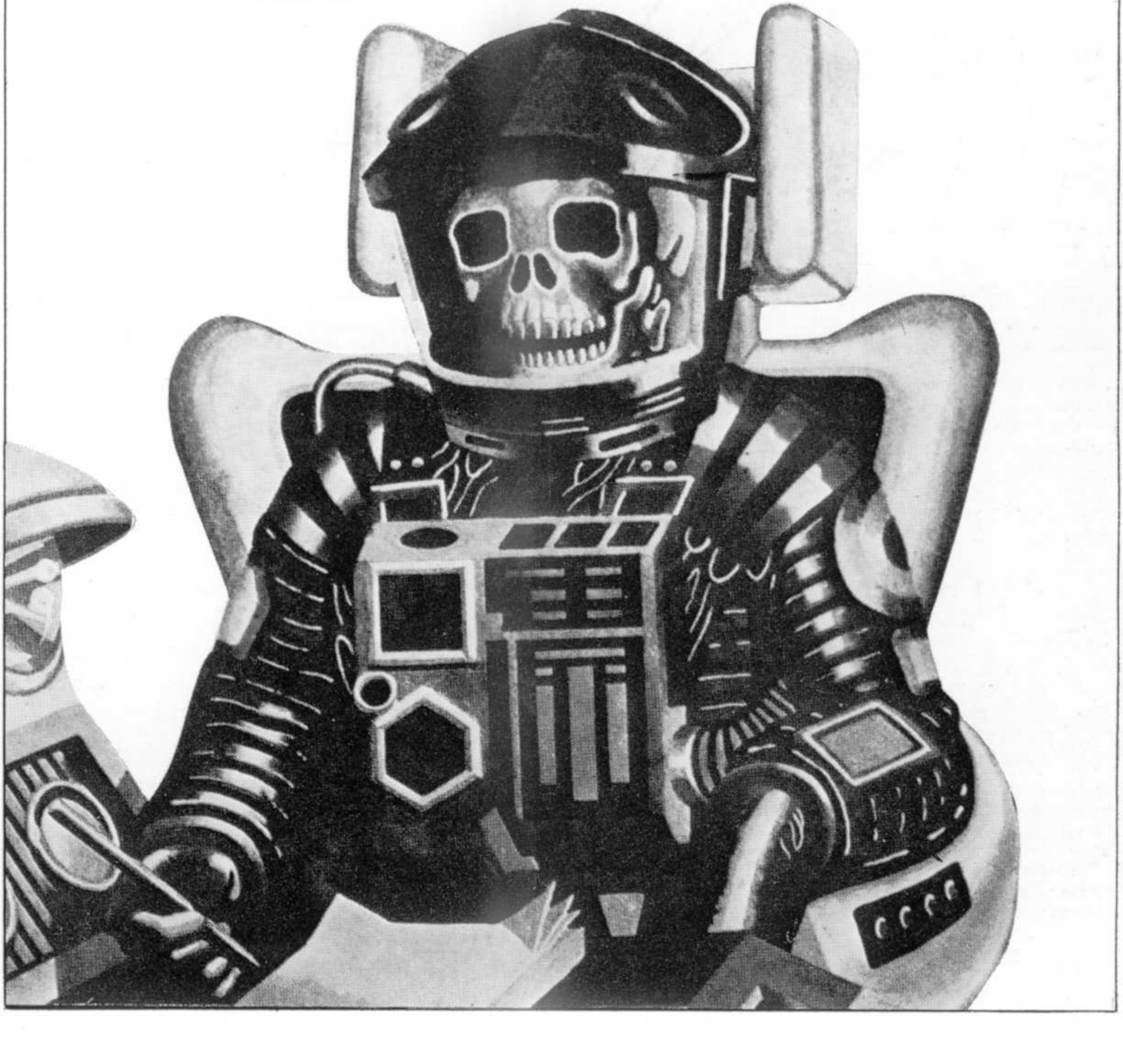

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